

---

TITLE 345 INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH

---

## Final Rule

LSA Document #14-57(F)

## DIGEST

Amends [345 IAC 1-1.5-1](#), [345 IAC 1-1.5-2](#), [345 IAC 1-2.5-2](#), [345 IAC 1-2.6-1](#), [345 IAC 1-3-1](#), [345 IAC 1-3-1.5](#), [345 IAC 1-3-2](#), [345 IAC 1-3-4](#), [345 IAC 1-3-10](#), [345 IAC 1-3-11](#), [345 IAC 1-3-16.5](#), [345 IAC 1-3-19](#), [345 IAC 1-3-21](#), [345 IAC 1-3-24](#), [345 IAC 1-3-26.5](#), and [345 IAC 1-3-29](#) and adds [345 IAC 1-1.5-2.5](#), [345 IAC 1-2.6-3](#) through [345 IAC 1-2.6-10](#), [345 IAC 1-3-3.5](#), [345 IAC 1-3-7.5](#), [345 IAC 1-3-7.6](#), [345 IAC 1-3-11.5](#), [345 IAC 1-3-26.6](#), [345 IAC 1-3-26.7](#), and [345 IAC 1-3-29.5](#) to conform to the new United States Department of Agriculture - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS) livestock traceability requirements at 9 CFR Part 86 and to make numerous changes in [345 IAC 1](#) to align BOAH rules with the federal identification and documentation requirements for livestock moving interstate and to clarify identification and documentation requirements for animal moving intrastate. Amends [345 IAC 2-4.5-4](#), [345 IAC 2-6-1](#), [345 IAC 2-6-2](#), [345 IAC 2-6-8](#), [345 IAC 2-7-2.4](#), [345 IAC 2-8-7](#), and [345 IAC 2-8-9](#) and adds [345 IAC 2-4.5-4.5](#), [345 IAC 2-6-2.5](#), and [345 IAC 2-8-7.5](#) to conform definitions to the federal traceability rule and to relocate disease-specific import requirements currently located in [345 IAC 1](#). Amends [345 IAC 2.5-1-31](#) and [345 IAC 2.5-1-32](#) and adds [345 IAC 2.5-1-31.5](#) concerning definitions. Amends [345 IAC 2.5-2-3](#) to clarify when an animal tested for tuberculosis must be identified. Amends [345 IAC 2.5-3-2](#) to relocate general interstate identification and documentation requirements for cattle to [345 IAC 1-3](#). Amends [345 IAC 2.5-5-3](#) to relocate general intrastate identification and documentation requirements for cervids to [345 IAC 1-3](#). Amends [345 IAC 3-4-3](#), [345 IAC 3-4-4](#), and [345 IAC 3-4-14](#) and adds [345 IAC 3-4-2.5](#) and [345 IAC 3-5.1-2.5](#) to relocate disease-specific interstate movement requirements currently located in [345 IAC 1](#). Amends [345 IAC 4-4-2](#) concerning definitions. Adds [345 IAC 4-4-5](#) and [345 IAC 4-4-6](#) to relocate disease-specific requirements for poultry entering Indiana and moving to exhibition that are currently located in [345 IAC 1](#) and [345 IAC 7](#). Amends [345 IAC 5-2-28](#), [345 IAC 5-2-33](#), [345 IAC 5-2-35](#), [345 IAC 5-2-39](#), [345 IAC 5-3-4](#), [345 IAC 5-4-1](#), [345 IAC 5-4-2](#), [345 IAC 5-5-1](#), and [345 IAC 5-5-2](#) and adds [345 IAC 5-2-4.5](#), [345 IAC 5-2-33.5](#), and [345 IAC 5-2-35.5](#) to align definitions with the federal traceability rule and to relocate and amend official identification requirements for sheep and goats. Adds [345 IAC 6-1.1-4.6](#) to relocate Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) testing requirements for horses entering Indiana that are currently in [345 IAC 1](#). Amends [345 IAC 7-3.5-2](#) concerning definitions. Amends [345 IAC 7-3.5-9](#) to require market facilities to submit periodic reports for certain animals received from out of state. Amends [345 IAC 7-3.5-9.5](#) to align the record keeping requirements for livestock market facilities with 9 CFR 71. Amends [345 IAC 7-3.5-14](#) concerning animals not intended for slaughter. Amends [345 IAC 7-5-1](#) concerning definitions. Amends [345 IAC 7-5-2.5](#) concerning animal health documents. Amends [345 IAC 7-5-9](#) to align identification requirements for livestock exhibitions with changes to acceptable forms of official identification for purposes of intrastate and interstate movement. Repeals [345 IAC 1-2.6-2](#), [345 IAC 1-3-3](#), [345 IAC 1-3-7](#), [345 IAC 1-3-12](#), [345 IAC 1-3-13](#), [345 IAC 1-3-14](#), [345 IAC 1-3-15](#), [345 IAC 1-3-25](#), [345 IAC 1-3-30](#), [345 IAC 2-6-6](#), [345 IAC 2-7-2.5](#), [345 IAC 3-4-4.5](#), [345 IAC 3-5.1-3](#), [345 IAC 3-5.1-3.5](#), [345 IAC 7-5-24](#), [345 IAC 7-5-25.5](#), and [345 IAC 7-5-28](#). Effective 30 days after filing with the Publisher.

[345 IAC 1-1.5-1](#); [345 IAC 1-1.5-2](#); [345 IAC 1-1.5-2.5](#); [345 IAC 1-2.5-2](#); [345 IAC 1-2.6-1](#); [345 IAC 1-2.6-2](#); [345 IAC 1-2.6-3](#); [345 IAC 1-2.6-4](#); [345 IAC 1-2.6-5](#); [345 IAC 1-2.6-6](#); [345 IAC 1-2.6-7](#); [345 IAC 1-2.6-8](#); [345 IAC 1-2.6-9](#); [345 IAC 1-2.6-10](#); [345 IAC 1-3-1](#); [345 IAC 1-3-1.5](#); [345 IAC 1-3-2](#); [345 IAC 1-3-3](#); [345 IAC 1-3-3.5](#); [345 IAC 1-3-4](#); [345 IAC 1-3-7](#); [345 IAC 1-3-7.5](#); [345 IAC 1-3-7.6](#); [345 IAC 1-3-10](#); [345 IAC 1-3-11](#); [345 IAC 1-3-11.5](#); [345 IAC 1-3-12](#); [345 IAC 1-3-13](#); [345 IAC 1-3-14](#); [345 IAC 1-3-15](#); [345 IAC 1-3-16.5](#); [345 IAC 1-3-19](#); [345 IAC 1-3-21](#); [345 IAC 1-3-24](#); [345 IAC 1-3-25](#); [345 IAC 1-3-26.5](#); [345 IAC 1-3-26.6](#); [345 IAC 1-3-26.7](#); [345 IAC 1-3-29](#); [345 IAC 1-3-29.5](#); [345 IAC 1-3-30](#); [345 IAC 2-4.5-4](#); [345 IAC 2-4.5-4.5](#); [345 IAC 2-6-1](#); [345 IAC 2-6-2](#); [345 IAC 2-6-2.5](#); [345 IAC 2-6-6](#); [345 IAC 2-6-8](#); [345 IAC 2-7-2.4](#); [345 IAC 2-7-2.5](#); [345 IAC 2-8-7](#); [345 IAC 2-8-7.5](#); [345 IAC 2-8-9](#); [345 IAC 2.5-1-31](#); [345 IAC 2.5-1-31.5](#); [345 IAC 2.5-1-32](#); [345 IAC 2.5-2-3](#); [345 IAC 2.5-3-2](#); [345 IAC 2.5-5-3](#); [345 IAC 3-4-2.5](#); [345 IAC 3-4-3](#); [345 IAC 3-4-4](#); [345 IAC 3-4-4.5](#); [345 IAC 3-4-14](#); [345 IAC 3-5.1-2.5](#); [345 IAC 3-5.1-3](#); [345 IAC 3-5.1-3.5](#); [345 IAC 4-4-2](#); [345 IAC 4-4-5](#); [345 IAC 4-4-6](#); [345 IAC 5-2-4.5](#); [345 IAC 5-2-28](#); [345 IAC 5-2-33](#); [345 IAC 5-2-33.5](#); [345 IAC 5-2-35](#); [345 IAC 5-2-35.5](#); [345 IAC 5-2-39](#); [345 IAC 5-3-4](#); [345 IAC 5-4-1](#); [345 IAC 5-4-2](#); [345 IAC 5-5-1](#); [345 IAC 5-5-2](#); [345 IAC 6-1.1-4.6](#); [345 IAC 7-3.5-2](#); [345 IAC 7-3.5-9](#); [345 IAC 7-3.5-9.5](#); [345 IAC 7-3.5-14](#); [345 IAC 7-5-1](#); [345 IAC 7-5-2.5](#); [345 IAC 7-5-9](#); [345 IAC 7-5-24](#); [345 IAC 7-5-25.5](#); [345 IAC 7-5-28](#)

SECTION 1. [345 IAC 1-1.5-1](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 1-1.5-1](#) Definitions**

Sec. 1. (a) The definitions in [IC 15-17-2](#) and this section apply throughout this rule.

(b) "Animal identification number" or "AIN" means a numbering system for the official identification of individual animals in the United States that provides a nationally unique identification number for each animal. The AIN consists of fifteen (15) digits, with the first three (3) being the country code (840 for the United States or a unique country code for a U.S. territory that has such a code and elects to use it in place of the 840 code). The AIN beginning with the 840 prefix may not be applied to animals known to have been born outside the United States.

~~(b)~~ (c) "Board" means the Indiana state board of animal health appointed under [IC 15-17-3](#).

~~(e)~~ (d) "Certificate of veterinary inspection" or "CVI" shall have the meaning set forth in [IC 15-17-2-16](#).

(e) "Flock-based number system" means a combination of a flock identification number (FIN) with a producer's unique livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique identification number for an animal.

(f) "Group/lot identification number" or "GIN" means the identification number used to uniquely identify a "unit of animals" of the same species that is managed together as one (1) group throughout the preharvest production chain. When a GIN is used, it is recorded on documents accompanying the animals moving interstate. It is not necessary to have the GIN attached to each animal.

(g) "Location-based number system" means a combination of a state issued LID or a PIN with a producer's unique livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique and herd-unique identification number for an animal.

(h) "National Uniform Eartagging System" or "NUES" means a numbering system for the official identification of individual animals in the United States that provides a nationally unique identification number for each animal.

(i) "Official identification number" means a nationally unique number that is permanently associated with an animal or group of animals and that adheres to one (1) of the following systems:

- (1) National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES).
- (2) Animal identification number (AIN).
- (3) Location-based number system.
- (4) Flock-based number system.
- (5) Any other numbering system approved by the state veterinarian for the official identification of animals.

(j) "Officially identified" means identified by means of an official identification device or method approved by the state veterinarian in accordance with this article.

~~(d)~~ (k) "State veterinarian" means the state veterinarian appointed under [IC 15-17-4](#) and all authorized agents.

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 1-1.5-1](#); filed Sep 29, 2006, 8:56 a.m.:*

*[20061025-IR-345050315FRA](#); errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: [20081022-IR-345080767ACA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 2. [345 IAC 1-1.5-2](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 1-1.5-2](#) Certificates of veterinary inspection**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Sec. 2. (a) The following qualify as official certificates of veterinary inspection for purposes of [IC 15-17](#) and this title:

- (1) A printed or electronic form that meets the following requirements:
  - (A) The form meets the requirements of [IC 15-17](#) and this rule.
  - (B) The form is approved by the state veterinarian.
  - (C) The form is issued and signed by a veterinarian who holds the following qualifications:
    - (i) The veterinarian is accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture under 9 CFR, Subchapter J.
    - (ii) The veterinarian is licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the state.
- (2) A printed or electronic form that is approved by the principal animal health official of another state if the following requirements are met:
  - (A) The state veterinarian determines that the form meets the requirements for a CVI in [IC 15-17](#) and this title.
  - ~~(B) The state of origin recognizes Indiana CVIs.~~
  - ~~(C)~~ **(B)** The form is issued and signed by a veterinarian who holds the following qualifications:
    - (i) The veterinarian is accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) under 9 CFR, Subchapter J.
    - (ii) The veterinarian is licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the state of origin.
- (3) A printed or electronic form that is approved by the United States Department of Agriculture if the following requirements are met:
  - (A) The state veterinarian determines that the form meets the requirements for a CVI in [IC 15-17](#) and this title.
  - (B) The form is issued and signed by a veterinarian who holds the following qualifications:
    - (i) The veterinarian is accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) under 9 CFR, Subchapter J.
    - (ii) The veterinarian is licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the state of origin.
- (4) A printed or electronic form that is approved by the principal animal health official of another country if the following requirements are met:
  - (A) The state veterinarian determines that the form meets the requirements for a CVI in [IC 15-17](#) and this title.
  - (B) The form is recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture.
  - (C) The form is issued and signed by a veterinarian that is recognized by USDA as authorized to prepare official animal health documents for moving animals into the United States.

(b) A CVI that meets the requirements of this rule must be used whenever a CVI is required by [IC 15-17](#) or this title. However, if a statute or rule requires a specific form for a CVI, the more specific requirement shall control over the general requirements in this rule.

**(c) Official certificates of veterinary inspection must include the following information:**

- (1) The species of animals covered by the CVI.**
- (2) The number of animals covered by the CVI.**
- (3) The purpose for which the animals are to be moved.**
- (4) The address at which the animals were loaded for movement.**
- (5) The address to which the animals are destined.**
- (6) The names of the consignor and the consignee and their addresses if different from the address at which the animals were loaded or the address to which the animals are destined.**

**(d) Unless a rule adopted by the board provides an exception, the CVI must list the official identification number of each animal or group of animals moved that is required to be officially identified. Listing of identification numbers may be accomplished according to the requirements in subsection (f). If animals moving under a GIN also have individual official identification, only the GIN must be listed on the CVI. If an animal is identified with an official identification number that adheres to the animal identification number (AIN) system, the AIN number is the only form of identification that must be recorded.**

**(e) A CVI may not be issued for an animal that is not officially identified if official identification is required. If the animals are not required to be officially identified under a rule adopted by the board, the**

CVI must state the exemption that applies. If the animals are required to be officially identified but the identification number does not have to be recorded on the CVI, the CVI must state that all animals to be moved under the CVI are officially identified.

(f) As an alternative to typing or writing individual animal identification on a CVI, another document may be used to provide this information under the following conditions:

(1) The document must be either a:

(A) state or United States Department of Agriculture form that requires individual identification of animals; or

(B) printout of official identification numbers generated by a computer or other means approved by the state veterinarian.

(2) A legible copy of the document must be stapled to the original and each copy of the CVI.

(3) Each copy of the document must identify each animal to be moved with the CVI, but any information pertaining to other animals, and any unused space for recording animal identification, must be crossed out in ink.

(4) The following information must be written in ink in the identification column on the original CVI and each copy of the CVI and must be circled or boxed, also in ink, so that no additional information can be added:

(A) The name of the attached document.

(B) Either the unique serial number on the document or, if the document is not imprinted with a serial number, both the names of the person who prepared the document and the date the document was signed.

(g) A veterinarian completing a CVI for animals located in Indiana must file a copy of the CVI with the board not more than ~~thirty (30)~~ **seven (7) calendar** days after the document is completed. However, if a statute or rule requires a different time frame for submission of documents, the more specific requirement shall control over the general requirements in this rule.

(h) An accredited veterinarian issuing a CVI or other interstate movement document in accordance with this section must keep a copy of the CVI or alternate documentation. Such documents must be kept for at least three (3) years, but the retention period for documents relating to:

(1) cattle;

(2) bison;

(3) sheep;

(4) goats;

(5) cervids; and

(6) equines;

is five (5) years.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 1-1.5-2](#); filed Sep 29, 2006, 8:56 a.m.:

[20061025-IR-345050315FRA](#); errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: [20081022-IR-345080767ACA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 3. [345 IAC 1-1.5-2.5](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 1-1.5-2.5](#) Owner shipper statement**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-10-13](#)

**Sec. 2.5.** The following qualifies as an owner shipper statement for purposes of [IC 15-17](#) and this title. The statement must be signed by the owner or shipper of the livestock being moved and contain the following information:

(1) The location from which the animals are moved.

(2) The destination of the animals.

(3) The number of animals covered by the statement.

(4) The species of animals covered.

(5) The name and address of the owner at the time of the movement.

(6) The name and address of the shipper.

**(7) The identification of each animal, unless a rule adopted by the board specifically provides that the identification does not have to be recorded.**

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 1-1.5-2.5](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 4. [345 IAC 1-2.5-2](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

## **Rule 2.5. Animal Premises Identification**

### **[345 IAC 1-2.5-2](#) Definitions**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-12](#); [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17](#)

Sec. 2. The definitions in [IC 15-17-2](#) and the following definitions apply throughout this rule:

- (1) "Board" means the Indiana state board of animal health appointed under [IC 15-17-3](#).
- (2) "Designated person" means a person designated by the state veterinarian, by virtue of their:
  - (A) education;
  - (B) training;
  - (C) licensing;
  - (D) experience; or
  - (E) position;

as qualified to conduct specific activities under this rule.

**(3) "Game birds" means domesticated fowl such as:**

- (A) pheasants;**
- (B) partridge;**
- (C) quail;**
- (D) grouse; and**
- (E) guineas;**

**but not doves and pigeons.**

~~(3)~~ **(4) "Livestock" has the meaning set forth in [IC 15-17-2-47](#).**

~~(4)~~ **(5) "Poultry" means domesticated fowl, including the following:**

- (A) Chickens.
- (B) Turkeys.
- (C) Ostriches.
- (D) Emus.
- (E) Rheas.
- (F) Cassowaries.
- (G) Waterfowl.
- (H) Game birds.

The term does not include doves and pigeons.

~~(5)~~ **(6) "Premises" means an identifiable physical location that represents a unique and describable geographic entity where activity affecting the health or traceability of animals may occur.**

~~(6)~~ **(7) "Premises identification number" means a nationally unique number assigned by the state veterinarian to a livestock production unit that is, in the judgment of the state veterinarian, a geographically distinct location from other premises.**

~~(7)~~ **(8) "State veterinarian" means the state veterinarian appointed by the board under [IC 15-17-4](#) and any authorized agents.**

~~(8)~~ **(9) "USDA" means the United States Department of Agriculture.**

**(10) "Waterfowl" means domesticated fowl that normally swim, such as ducks and geese.**

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 1-2.5-2](#); filed Jul 18, 2005, 1:00 p.m.: 28 IR 3555; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: [20081022-IR-345080767ACA](#); readopted filed Nov 1, 2011, 3:50 p.m.: [20111130-IR-345110312RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 5. [345 IAC 1-2.6-1](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

### **[345 IAC 1-2.6-1](#) Definitions**

Sec. 1. The definitions in [IC 15-17-2](#) and the following apply throughout this rule:

(1) "Animal identification number" or "AIN" means a numbering system for the official identification of individual animals in the United States that provides a nationally unique identification number for each animal. The AIN consists of fifteen (15) digits, with the first three (3) being the country code (840 for the United States or a unique country code for a U.S. territory that has such a code and elects to use it in place of the 840 code). The AIN beginning with the 840 prefix may not be applied to animals known to have been born outside the United States.

~~(4)~~ (2) "Board" means the Indiana state board of animal health appointed under [IC 15-17-3](#).

(3) "Feeder pigs" means swine under six (6) months of age that are not slaughter swine.

(4) "Flock-based number system" means a combination of a flock identification number (FIN) with a producer's unique livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique identification number for an animal.

(5) "Flock identification number" or "FIN" means a nationally unique number assigned by a state or federal animal health authority to a group of animals that are managed as a unit on one (1) or more premises and are under the same ownership.

(6) "Group/lot identification number" or "GIN" means the identification number used to uniquely identify a "unit of animals" of the same species that is managed together as one (1) group throughout the preharvest production chain. When a GIN is used, it is recorded on documents accompanying the animals moving interstate. It is not necessary to have the GIN attached to each animal.

(7) "Location-based number system" means a combination of a state issued LID or a PIN with a producer's unique livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique and herd-unique identification number for an animal.

(8) "National Uniform Eartagging System" or "NUES" means a numbering system for the official identification of individual animals in the United States that provides a nationally unique identification number for each animal.

(9) "Official eartag" means an identification tag approved by the state veterinarian that bears an official identification number for individual animals. All official eartags applied to animals must bear an official eartag shield. The official eartag must be tamper resistant and have a high retention rate in the animal.

(10) "Official eartag shield" means the shield-shaped graphic of the U.S. Route Shield with "U.S." or the state postal abbreviation or Tribal alpha code imprinted within the shield.

(11) "Official identification number" means a nationally unique number that is permanently associated with an animal or group of animals and that adheres to one (1) of the following systems:

(A) National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES).

(B) Animal identification number (AIN).

(C) Location-based number system.

(D) Flock-based number system.

(E) Any other numbering system approved by the state veterinarian for the official identification of animals.

(12) "Officially identified" means identified by a means of an official identification device or method approved by the state veterinarian.

(13) "Official swine tattoo" means a tattoo, conforming to the six-character alpha-numeric National Tattoo System, that provides a unique identification for each herd or lot of swine.

(14) "Premises identification number" or "PIN" means a nationally unique number assigned by the state veterinarian to a livestock production unit that is, in the judgment of the state veterinarian, a geographically distinct location from other premises.

~~(2)~~ (15) "State veterinarian" means:

(A) the state veterinarian appointed by the board under [IC 15-17-4](#); and

(B) any authorized agents.

~~(3)~~ (16) "USDA" means the United States Department of Agriculture.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 1-2.6-1](#); filed Dec 18, 2007, 3:45 p.m.:

[20080116-IR-345070295FRA](#); errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: [20081022-IR-345080767ACA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 6. [345 IAC 1-2.6-3](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:



---

**[345 IAC 1-2.6-3](#) Cattle and bison official identification**

Authority: [IC 15-17](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-18-2](#)

Sec. 3. When cattle must be officially identified under [IC 15-17](#) and this title, they must be identified using one (1) of the following methods of identification:

- (1) An official eartag.
- (2) A group/lot identification number (GIN) when it is authorized to be used.
- (3) A United States Department of Agriculture backtag when it is authorized to be used for animals moving to slaughter.
- (4) Any other official identification number, device, or method that is approved by the state veterinarian to facilitate disease control.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 1-2.6-3](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.:  
[20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 7. [345 IAC 1-2.6-4](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 1-2.6-4](#) Swine official identification**

Authority: [IC 15-17](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-13-5](#); [IC 15-17-13-6](#)

Sec. 4. When swine must be officially identified under [IC 15-17](#) and this title, they must be identified using one (1) of the following methods of identification:

- (1) An official eartag.
- (2) The following may be used on swine moving to slaughter:
  - (A) United States Department of Agriculture backtags.
  - (B) Official swine tattoos if the tattoo is approved by the state veterinarian.
  - (C) Tattoos of at least four (4) characters may be used on market hogs, but they may not be used on sows and boars.
  - (D) An eartag or tattoo bearing only the premises identification number assigned by a state or federal animal health official to the premises from which the swine originated.
- (3) Feeder pigs may be identified with an eartag or tattoo bearing only the premises identification number assigned by a state or federal animal health official to the premises from which the swine originated.
- (4) Ear notching of swine if the ear notching has been recorded in the book of record of a purebred registry association.
- (5) Tattoos on the ear or inner flank of swine if the tattoos have been recorded in the book of record of a swine registry association.
- (6) A group/lot identification when a group/lot identification number (GIN) may be used.
- (7) Any other official identification number, device, or method that is approved by the state veterinarian to facilitate disease control.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 1-2.6-4](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.:  
[20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 8. [345 IAC 1-2.6-5](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 1-2.6-5](#) Sheep and goats official identification**

Authority: [IC 15-17](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-18-2](#)

Sec. 5. When sheep and goats must be officially identified under [IC 15-17](#) and this title, they must be identified using one (1) of the following methods of identification:

- (1) An official eartag.
- (2) A tattoo approved by the state veterinarian. Animals identified with registration tattoos must be accompanied by a registration certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection. The state veterinarian may approve legible tattoos that meet one (1) of the following requirements:

- (A) The tattoo is recorded in the book of record of a sheep or goat registry association.
- (B) The tattoo includes the flock identification number of the flock of origin and an additional identification number unique to the animal.
- (3) For animals that are moved directly to slaughter or that are moved for grazing or other management purposes without a change of ownership, one (1) of the following:
  - (A) An official eartag.
  - (B) A registration tattoo approved by the state veterinarian.
  - (C) An official backtag or poll tag.
- (4) Goats that are registered with a national goat registry association that allows the use of electronic implants for official registry identification may use such electronic identification if the following conditions are met:
  - (A) The electronic implant number is recorded on the registration certificate accompanying the animal, and the animal is accompanied by an implant reader that will read the implant in the animal or a certificate of veterinary inspection that contains a list of the implant numbers and a certification by an accredited veterinarian that the veterinarian read and checked the identification against the registration certificates.
  - (B) An implant reader that will read the implant in the animal is available at the exhibition for use by state or federal officials.
  - (C) The animals are being moved for exhibition or sale with transfer of the registration papers to a new owner who has a reader that can read the implant in the animal.
  - (D) Implanted electronic identification devices applied to animals after January 1, 2015, must be compliant with International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 11784 and 11785 regarding radio frequency identification of animals.
- (5) Any other official identification number, device, or method that is approved by the state veterinarian to facilitate disease control.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 1-2.6-5](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.:  
[20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 9. [345 IAC 1-2.6-6](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 1-2.6-6](#) Horse and other equine official identification**

Authority: [IC 15-17](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-18-2](#)

**Sec. 6. When horses and other equine must be officially identified under [IC 15-17](#) and this title, they must be identified using one (1) of the following methods of identification:**

- (1) A description sufficient to identify the individual equine including, but not limited to, the following:
  - (A) Name.
  - (B) Age.
  - (C) Breed.
  - (D) Color.
  - (E) Gender.
  - (F) Distinctive markings.
  - (G) Unique and permanent forms of identification when present, such as the following:
    - (i) Brands.
    - (ii) Tattoos.
    - (iii) Scars.
    - (iv) Cowlicks.
    - (v) Blemishes.
    - (vi) Biometric measurements.
- (2) Electronic identification that complies with ISO 11784/11785.
- (3) Non-ISO electronic identification injected to the equine on or before March 11, 2014.
- (4) Digital photographs sufficient to identify the individual equine.
- (5) For equines being commercially transported to slaughter, a device or method authorized by 9 CFR 88.4.
- (6) Any other official identification number, device, or method that is approved by the state veterinarian to facilitate disease control.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 1-2.6-6](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.):



SECTION 10. [345 IAC 1-2.6-7](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 1-2.6-7](#) Cervidae official identification**

Authority: [IC 15-17](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-18-2](#)

Sec. 7. Cervidae that are required to be officially identified under [IC 15-17](#) and this title must be identified by using an official identification that is a tamper resistant eartag. In addition to the eartag, the animal may also be identified using the following methods of identification:

- (1) Electronic identification that complies with ISO 11784/11785.
- (2) Non-ISO electronic identification applied to the animal on or before January 1, 2015.
- (3) Flank tattoo.
- (4) Ear tattoo.
- (5) Any identification device approved by the state veterinarian to facilitate disease control.

However, a person may identify a reindeer using an official method other than an eartag.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 1-2.6-7](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.:  
[20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 11. [345 IAC 1-2.6-8](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 1-2.6-8](#) Camelidae official identification**

Authority: [IC 15-17](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-18-2](#)

Sec. 8. Camelidae, such as camels, llamas, and alpacas, that are required to be officially identified under [IC 15-17](#) and this title must be identified by one (1) of the following methods:

- (1) An official eartag.
- (2) A tattoo.
- (3) Electronic identification that complies with ISO 11784/11785.
- (4) Non-ISO electronic identification applied to the animal on or before January 1, 2015.
- (5) Digital photographs sufficient to identify the individual animal.
- (6) Any other official identification number, device, or method approved by the state veterinarian to facilitate disease control.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 1-2.6-8](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.:  
[20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 12. [345 IAC 1-2.6-9](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 1-2.6-9](#) Electronic chip implant**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-15-11](#)

Sec. 9. If an animal is identified under this article using a permanent electronic chip implant that uniquely identifies the animal, the following requirements shall be met:

- (1) The chip identification number is written on the certificate of veterinary inspection or other movement document, such as an owner shipper statement.
- (2) If the chip is not ISO 11784/11785 compatible, a piece of equipment that is capable of accurately reading the chip implant accompanies the animal at all times.
- (3) The owner or caretaker of the animal allows board personnel to use the equipment necessary to read the implanted chip upon request.

If the equipment provided by an owner or caretaker of an animal does not allow for an accurate identification of an animal for any reason, the animal will be deemed unidentified for the purpose of this rule unless the animal is identified using another method authorized by this rule.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health, [345 IAC 1-2.6-9](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.:  
[20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 13. [345 IAC 1-2.6-10](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 1-2.6-10](#) Distribution and use of official eartags**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-19](#); [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-15-11](#)

**Sec. 10. (a) A person who distributes official animal identification devices must maintain for five (5) years a record of the names and addresses of anyone to whom the devices were distributed.**

**(b) Not more than one (1) official eartag may be applied to an animal, except as follows:**

**(1) Another official eartag may be applied providing it bears the same official identification number as an existing one.**

**(2) In specific cases when the need to maintain the identity of an animal is intensified, the state veterinarian may approve the application of an additional eartag to an animal that already has one (1) or more. The person applying the additional official eartag must record the following about the event and maintain the record for five (5) years:**

**(A) The date the additional official eartag is added.**

**(B) The reason for the additional official eartag device.**

**(C) The official identification numbers of both the new official eartag and the one or ones already attached to the animal.**

**(3) An eartag with an animal identification number (AIN) beginning with the 840 prefix (either radio frequency identification or visual-only tag) may be applied to an animal that is already officially identified with one (1) or more NUES tags or an official brucellosis vaccination eartag. The person applying the AIN eartag must:**

**(A) record the date the AIN tag is added and the official identification numbers of both official eartags; and**

**(B) maintain those records for five (5) years.**

**(4) A brucellosis vaccination eartag with a NUES number may be applied in accordance with [345 IAC 2-6](#) to an animal that is already officially identified with one (1) or more official eartags. The person applying the vaccination eartag must:**

**(A) record the date the tag is added and both official identification numbers of both the existing official eartag or eartags and the vaccination eartag; and**

**(B) maintain those records for five (5) years.**

**(c) Official identification devices may not be removed. However, devices may be removed:**

**(1) at the time of slaughter;**

**(2) at any other location upon the death of the animal; or**

**(3) as otherwise approved by the state veterinarian or a federal official.**

**(d) All man-made identification devices affixed to livestock unloaded at slaughter plants must be removed at the slaughter facility by slaughter-facility personnel with the devices correlated with the animal and its carcass through final inspection or condemnation by means approved by the board. If diagnostic samples are taken, the identification devices must be packaged with the samples and be correlated with the carcasses through final inspection or condemnation by means approved by the board. Devices collected at slaughter must be made available to the state veterinarian or a federal official.**

**(e) All official identification devices affixed to livestock moved into the state or within the state to a site for rendering must be removed at the rendering facility and made available to the state veterinarian or a federal official.**

**(f) If an animal loses an official identification device and needs a new one, a replacement tag may be applied as follows:**

**(1) A replacement tag with a different official identification number may be applied. The person applying the new official identification device with a different official identification number must record**

the following information about the event and maintain the record for five (5) years:

- (A) The date the new official identification device was added.
  - (B) The official identification number on the device.
  - (C) The official identification number on the old device if known.
- (2) A duplicate replacement eartag with the official number of the lost tag may be applied in accordance with the United States Department of Agriculture's protocol for the administration of such tags.

(g) The state veterinarian may authorize replacement of an official identification device upon any of the following conditions:

- (1) Deterioration of the device such that loss of the device appears likely or the number can no longer be read.
- (2) Infection at the site where the device is attached, necessitating application of a device at another location.
- (3) Malfunction of the electronic component of a radio frequency identification (RFID) device.
- (4) Incompatibility or inoperability of the electronic component of an RFID device with the management system or unacceptable functionality of the management system due to use of an RFID device.
- (5) A determination by the state veterinarian that replacement will facilitate disease control in commerce.
- (6) When an official identification device is replaced, as authorized under this subsection, the person replacing the device must record the following information about the event and maintain the record for five (5) years:
  - (A) The date on which the device was removed.
  - (B) Contact information for the location where the device was removed.
  - (C) The official identification number on the device removed, if known.
  - (D) The type of device removed.
  - (E) The reason for the removal of the device.
  - (F) The new official identification number on the replacement device.
  - (G) The type of replacement device applied.

(h) Official identification devices may not be sold or otherwise transferred from the premises to which they were originally issued without the authorization of the state veterinarian or the United States Department of Agriculture.

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 1-2.6-10](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 14. [345 IAC 1-3-1](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

### **Rule 3. Moving Animals**

#### **[345 IAC 1-3-1](#) General provisions for preventing spread of contagious disease**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17-10-8](#)

Sec. 1. (a) No person may transport into Indiana any animal unless the requirements in this rule are first met.

(b) When the state veterinarian has reason to believe that:

- (1) the transportation of animals or products derived from animals into Indiana would create a hazard to the citizens or animals of Indiana; or
- (2) a person has not met the requirements in this rule, the state veterinarian may do the following:
  - (A) Take any legal action necessary to prevent the transportation of animals and products derived from animals into, out of, within, or through Indiana.
  - (B) Control or prohibit the public or private sale of animals.
  - (C) Issue an order quarantining animals to a premises or otherwise restricting the movement of animals onto or off of a premises.
  - (D) Issue an order requiring animals be moved.
  - (E) Order the vaccination, testing, or veterinary evaluation of any animal.

- (F) Order the testing and evaluation of any product derived from animals.
- (G) Order an animal be identified with a tag, brand, notch, tattoo, or any other form of identification.
- (H) Order the cleaning and disinfecting of any building, premises, equipment, and conveyance to guard against the spread of disease.
- (I) Order animal byproducts, including manure and carcasses, be disposed of in a manner that protects against the spread of disease.
- (J) Order an animal be sold for slaughter.
- (K) Order an animal be condemned pursuant to **under [IC 15-17-10-8](#)**.

~~(c) Whenever an animal is transported into Indiana, a copy of any certificate of veterinary inspection approved by the state of origin shall be forwarded to the Indiana state veterinarian within ten (10) days after the date of issue by the state veterinarian in the state of origin.~~

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 76-1, Title I; filed Aug 10, 1976, 10:29 a.m.: Rules and Regs. 1977, p. 128; filed Jan 8, 1986, 2:52 p.m.: 9 IR 990; errata, 9 IR 1379; filed Jan 4, 2001, 1:59 p.m.: 24 IR 1334; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: [20070307-IR-345060512RFA](#); errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: [20081022-IR-345080767ACA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 15. [345 IAC 1-3-1.5](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

### **[345 IAC 1-3-1.5](#) Definitions**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17](#)

Sec. 1.5. The definitions in [IC 15-17-2](#) and the following definitions apply throughout this rule:

- (1) "Animal identification number" or "AIN" means a numbering system for the official identification of individual animals in the United States that provides a nationally unique identification number for each animal. The AIN consists of fifteen (15) digits, with the first three (3) being the country code (840 for the United States or a unique country code for a U.S. territory that has such a code and elects to use it in place of the 840 code). The AIN beginning with the 840 prefix may not be applied to animals known to have been born outside the United States.**
- (2) "Approved livestock facility" means a stockyard, livestock market, buying station, concentration point, or any other premises licensed or approved by the board.**
- ~~(4)~~ **(3) "Approved official health certificate" or "approved certificate of veterinary inspection" means an official certificate of veterinary inspection endorsed or approved by the chief livestock health official of the state of origin.**
- (4) "Approved slaughtering establishment" means any slaughtering facility where domestic animals are slaughtered and processed for human consumption under any of the following:**
  - (A) The federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).**
  - (B) The federal Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.).**
  - (C) The Indiana Meat and Poultry Inspection Act ([IC 15-17-5](#)).**
- (5) "Approved tagging site" means a premises authorized by the United States Department of Agriculture or the state veterinarian where livestock may be officially identified on behalf of their owner or the person in possession, care, or control of the animals when they are brought to the premises.**
- ~~(2)~~ **(6) "Approved vaccine" means a vaccine that is:**
  - (A) approved by the board for use in Indiana; and**
  - (B) manufactured under license granted by the Veterinary Biologics Division, United States Department of Agriculture.**
- (7) "Aquaculture" has the meaning set forth at [IC 15-11-7-1](#).**
- ~~(3)~~ **(8) "Baby calves" means calves of all breeds that are:**
  - (A) imported without dams; and**
  - (B) under two hundred (200) pounds in weight.**
- ~~(4)~~ **(9) "Board" means the Indiana state board of animal health created under [IC 15-17](#).**
- ~~(5)~~ **"Cattle" means all animals of the:**
  - (A) bovine species; and**
  - (B) bison species.**
- (10) "Breeding swine" means a sexually intact swine that is at least six (6) months of age and is not**

**moving in slaughter channels.**

**(11) "Certificate of veterinary inspection", "CVI", "official health certificate", or "health certificate" means a form that meets the requirements for a certificate of veterinary inspection in [345 IAC 1-1.5](#).**

**(6) (12) "Cervid" or "cervidae" means all members of the cervidae family, including such as the following:**

- (A) Deer.
- (B) Elk.
- (C) Moose.
- (D) Caribou.
- (E) Reindeer.
- (F) Related species and hybrids thereof.

**(7) (13) "Chronic wasting disease" or "CWD" means a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy of cervids.**

**(8) (14) "Class A", "Class B", or "Class C" state or zone means the state or zone is designated or classified by the United States Department of Agriculture as a brucellosis "A", brucellosis "B", or brucellosis "C" area.**

**(15) "Commuter herd" means a herd of cattle or bison moved interstate during the course of normal livestock management operations and without change of ownership directly between two (2) premises, as provided in a commuter herd agreement.**

**(16) "Commuter herd agreement" means a written agreement between the owner or owners of a herd of cattle or bison and the animal health officials in the states of origin and destination specifying the conditions required for the interstate movement from one (1) premises to another in the course of normal livestock management operations and specifying the time period, up to one (1) year, that the agreement is effective. A commuter herd agreement may be renewed annually.**

**(17) "Dairy cattle" means all cattle, regardless of age or sex or current use, that are of a breed or breeds used to produce milk or other dairy products for human consumption, including, but not limited to, the following:**

- (A) Ayrshire.
- (B) Brown Swiss.
- (C) Holstein.
- (D) Jersey.
- (E) Guernsey.
- (F) Milking Shorthorn.
- (G) Red and Whites.

**(18) "Directly" means moved in a means of conveyance, without stopping to unload while en route, except for stops of less than twenty-four (24) hours to feed, water, or rest the animals being moved, and with no commingling of animals at such stops.**

**(9) (19) "Domestic animal" has the meaning set forth in [IC 15-17-2-26](#).**

**(10) "Duly recognized slaughtering establishment" or "approved slaughtering establishment" means an establishment where domestic animals are slaughtered and processed for human consumption under the federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) or the Indiana Meat and Poultry Inspection Act ([IC 15-17-5](#)).**

**(11) (20) "Equine infectious anemia" or "EIA" means the infectious disease equine infectious anemia caused by a lentivirus, equine infectious anemia virus (EIAV).**

**(12) (21) "Equine infectious anemia test" means the official test for the detection of EIA as defined in [345 IAC 6-1.1](#).**

**(13) "Farm of origin of cattle and bison" means a farm or other premises:**

- (A) where cattle or bison to be shipped interstate were born or have been kept for not less than four (4) months before the date of shipment; and
- (B) that, within the four (4) months before the date of shipment, have not been used to assemble cattle or bison from any other premises.

**(14) "Feeder cattle" means the following cattle, but does not include female dairy type cattle of any kind:**

- (A) Steers of any age.
- (B) Nonpregnant and nonparturient females.
- (C) Bulls of beef breeds that are:
  - (i) obviously under eighteen (18) months of age; and
  - (ii) intended for slaughter after having reached the desired feeding state.

**(22) "Exhibition" means a fair, show, or competition of limited duration that congregates animals from multiple sources on a premises.**

**(15) (23) "Feeder pigs" means**

- (A) swine intended for feeding purposes, commonly designated as feeder pigs; and
- (B) swine under six (6) months of any breed, weighing not in excess of one hundred eighty (180) pounds, age that are not slaughter swine.

**(24) "Flock-based number system" means a combination of a flock identification number (FIN) with a**



producer's unique livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique identification number for an animal.

(25) "Flock identification number" or "FIN" means a nationally unique number assigned by a state or federal animal health authority to a group of animals that are managed as a unit on one (1) or more premises and are under the same ownership.

(26) "Game birds" means domesticated fowl such as:

- (A) pheasants;
- (B) partridge;
- (C) quail;
- (D) grouse; and
- (E) guineas;

but not doves and pigeons.

(27) "Group/lot identification number" or "GIN" means the identification number used to uniquely identify a "unit of animals" of the same species that is managed together as one (1) group throughout the preharvest production chain. When a GIN is used, it is recorded on documents accompanying the animals moving interstate. It is not necessary to have the GIN attached to each animal.

~~(46)~~ (28) "Hatchery" means hatchery equipment on one (1) premises operated or controlled by any person, company, or corporation for the hatching of poultry.

~~(47)~~ (29) "Hatching eggs" means eggs of poultry for hatching purposes, including embryonated eggs.

~~(48)~~ (30) "Immediate slaughter" means livestock that are designated for slaughter must be slaughtered within seven (7) days of first consignment.

~~(49)~~ (31) "Johne's disease" means an infectious communicable disease that primarily affects:

- (A) cattle;
- (B) sheep;
- (C) goats; and
- (D) other domestic, exotic, and wild ruminants;

also known as paratuberculosis, caused by *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis*.

(32) "Location-based number system" means a combination of a state issued LID or a PIN with a producer's unique livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique and herd-unique identification number for an animal.

(33) "Location identification number or "LID" means a nationally unique number issued by a state animal health authority to a location as determined by the state in which it is issued. The LID number may be used in conjunction with a producer's own unique livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique and herd-unique identification number for an animal. It may also be used as a component of a group/lot identification number (GIN).

~~(20)~~ (34) "National Poultry Improvement Plan" or "NPIP" means the National Poultry Improvement Plan and Auxiliary Provisions adopted by the board in [345 IAC 4-4-1](#).

~~(21)~~ "Normal trade area" means an area in an adjoining state in which are located buyers and sellers who normally do business at an Indiana auction market, the size and extent of the area to be determined by the board.

(35) "National Uniform Eartagging System" or "NUES" means a numbering system for the official identification of individual animals in the United States that provides a nationally unique identification number for each animal.

~~(22)~~ (36) "Official eartag" is a metal means an identification ear tag approved by the state veterinarian that bears an official identification number for individual animals.

~~(A)~~ conforms All official eartags applied to animals must bear the nine (9) character alphanumeric National Uniform Ear Tagging System; and

~~(B)~~ is the appropriate color. official eartag shield. The official eartag must be tamper resistant and have a high retention rate in the animal.

(23) "Official health certificate", "health certificate", "certificate of veterinary inspection", or "CVI" means a form that meets the requirements for a certificate of veterinary inspection in [345 IAC 1-1.5](#). CVIs, for the purpose of this rule, must be issued for the following:

- ~~(A)~~ Feeder pigs within fifteen (15) days before importation.
- ~~(B)~~ All other domestic animals within thirty (30) days before importation.

(37) "Official eartag shield" means the shield-shaped graphic of the U.S. Route Shield with "U.S." or the state postal abbreviation or Tribal alpha code imprinted within the shield.

(38) "Official identification number" means a nationally unique number that is permanently associated with an animal or group of animals and that adheres to one (1) of the following systems:

- (A) National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES).
- (B) Animal identification number (AIN).
- (C) Location-based number system.



(D) Flock-based number system.

(E) Any other numbering system approved by the state veterinarian for the official identification of animals.

(39) "Officially identified" means identified by a means of an official identification device or method approved by the state veterinarian under [345 IAC 1-2.6](#).

~~(24)~~ (40) "Official test" means a disease detection test approved by the state veterinarian conducted in a laboratory approved by the state veterinarian.

(41) "Owner-shipper statement" means a statement signed by the owner or shipper of the livestock being moved that contains the following information:

(A) The location from which the animals are moved.

(B) The destination of the animals.

(C) The number of animals covered by the statement.

(D) The species of animals covered.

(E) The name and address of the owner at the time of the movement.

(F) The name and address of the shipper.

(G) The identification of each animal, unless a rule adopted by the board specifically provides that the identification does not have to be recorded.

~~(25)~~ (42) "Permit" means a permit for importation of domestic animals issued by the state veterinarian.

~~(26)~~ (43) "Poultry" means live chickens and turkeys of all ages. **domesticated fowl, including the following:**

(A) Chickens.

(B) Turkeys.

(C) Ostriches.

(D) Emus.

(E) Rheas.

(F) Cassowaries.

(G) Waterfowl.

(H) Game birds.

**The term does not include doves and pigeons.**

~~(27)~~ (44) "Premises identification number" or "PIN" means a **nationally** unique number assigned by the state veterinarian to a livestock production unit that is, in the judgment of the state veterinarian, **epidemiologically a geographically distinct location** from other livestock production units. A premises identification number shall consist of the state's two-letter postal abbreviation (IN) followed by the premises' assigned number.

~~(28)~~ (45) "Quarantine" means a law or an order restricting or prohibiting the movement of animals:

(A) onto or off of a premises; or

(B) into or out of an area.

~~(29)~~ (46) "State veterinarian" means the state veterinarian appointed under [IC 15-17-4](#) or an authorized agent.

**(47) "Waterfowl" means domesticated fowl that normally swim, such as ducks and geese.**

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 1-3-1.5](#); filed Jan 8, 1986, 2:52 p.m.: 9 IR 990; filed Dec 2, 1994, 3:52 p.m.: 18 IR 855; filed Oct 11, 1996, 2:00 p.m.: 20 IR 738; errata filed Jan 2, 1997, 4:00 p.m.: 20 IR 1124; filed Jan 6, 1999, 4:22 p.m.: 22 IR 1477; errata filed Mar 31, 1999, 9:36 a.m.: 22 IR 2534; filed Jan 4, 2001, 1:59 p.m.: 24 IR 1334; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Sep 29, 2006, 8:56 a.m.: [20061025-IR-345050315FRA](#); readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: [20070307-IR-345060512RFA](#); errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: [20081022-IR-345080767ACA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 16. [345 IAC 1-3-2](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

### **[345 IAC 1-3-2](#) Restricted movement of animals**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-18-6](#)

Sec. 2. (a) A person may not transport into Indiana an animal that originates from a herd, premises, or area under quarantine because of disease concerns unless a rule of the board or an order of the state veterinarian specifically allows for such movement.

~~(b) A person may not transport into Indiana an animal that has tested positive for a disease that is required to be reported under [345 IAC 1-6](#) unless another rule of the board or an order of the state veterinarian specifically allows for such movement.~~

(e) **(b)** The state veterinarian may control the transportation of animals into, out of, or through Indiana to achieve any lawful objective of the board, including the prevention, mitigation, diagnosis, or control of diseases in animals or products derived from animals.

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 76-1, Title I, Sec 1; filed Aug 10, 1976, 10:29 a.m.: Rules and Regs. 1977, p. 128; filed Jan 4, 2001, 1:59 p.m.: 24 IR 1336; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: [20070307-IR-345060512RFA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 17. [345 IAC 1-3-3.5](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 1-3-3.5](#) Approved tagging site**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-15-11](#); [IC 15-17-18-12](#)

**Sec. 3.5. (a)** The following are "approved tagging sites" in Indiana:

(1) A livestock market licensed by the board under [345 IAC 7](#).

(2) Any other premises approved by the state veterinarian to receive animals entering the state without official identification and apply such identification under this section.

(b) An animal that is required to bear official identification under this rule may not be moved into the state without such identification unless it is being moved directly to an approved tagging site.

(c) An approved tagging site shall officially identify animals in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) Official eartags must be used.

(2) Animals requiring official identification may be unloaded only when the owner or the person in possession, care, or control of the animals brought to the tagging site agrees to have the animals officially identified in accordance with [345 IAC 1-2.6](#).

(3) Animals required to be identified must be identified before commingling with animals from different premises, or a backtag or other method must be used to accurately maintain the animals' identity until the eartag is applied.

(4) Official eartags are applied only to animals not already officially identified, except as provided in [345 IAC 1-2.6-10](#).

(d) Approved tagging sites must maintain tagging records that contain the following information:

(1) The name and address of the owner or person responsible for the animals tagged.

(2) The official identification numbers of the tags applied.

(3) The date the official identification eartags were applied.

(4) Any other official identification numbers present on the animal.

(e) Approved tagging sites must keep certificates of veterinary inspection and other required documentation for interstate movement. Such documents must be kept for at least three (3) years, but the retention period for records pertaining to:

(1) cattle;

(2) bison;

(3) sheep;

(4) goats;

(5) cervids; and

(6) equines;

is five (5) years.

(f) Approved tagging sites must ensure the security of official eartags and distribution records.

(g) The state veterinarian may take any of the following actions against a tagging site authorized by this section that violates any provision of this rule:

- (1) Suspend or revoke authorization to operate as an approved tagging site.
- (2) Impose a monetary penalty under [IC 15-17-18-12](#).
- (3) Any other action authorized by law.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health, [345 IAC 1-3-3.5](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.:  
[20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 18. [345 IAC 1-3-4](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 1-3-4](#) Certificate of veterinary inspection required for importation of domestic animals**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15](#)

Sec. 4. (a) **This section applies to any movement of a domestic animal into Indiana that is not subject to the movement requirements contained in another section of this rule.**

**(b) Except as provided in subsection (e), a person may not transport into Indiana moving a domestic animal, or a wild animal of the family bovidae, family suidae, family equidae, or family camelidae, unless into Indiana, except for an aquatic animal that may be the subject of aquaculture, must have with the animal is accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection for the following animals may be transported into Indiana without a certificate of veterinary inspection: animal.**

- ~~(1) Those consigned for immediate slaughter.~~
- ~~(2) The state veterinarian may allow a person to transport into Indiana an animal without a certificate of veterinary inspection in order to facilitate the diagnosis, prevention, or control of disease.~~
- ~~(3) Swine moving under the procedures in section 16.5 of this rule.~~

~~(b) No~~ **(c) Except as provided in subsection (e), a person may transport transporting into Indiana an a wild animal other than those described in subsection (a) unless of the family:**

- (1) bovidae;**
- (2) camelidae;**
- (3) cervidae;**
- (4) equidae; or**
- (5) suidae;**

**must have with the animal is accompanied by a shipping manifest clearly stating the following information:**

- ~~(1) The origin of each animal.~~
- ~~(2) An individual description and identification of each animal.~~
- ~~(3) The destination of each animal.~~
- ~~(4) The import permit number, if required under subsection (d), for the shipment.~~

**certificate of veterinary inspection for the animal.**

**(d) A certificate of veterinary inspection issued under this section must be issued within thirty (30) days before importation.**

**(e) The following animals may be transported into Indiana without a certificate of veterinary inspection:**

- (1) The animals are consigned for immediate slaughter.**
- (2) The animals are moved directly to an approved livestock facility.**
- (3) The state veterinarian has approved the movement to occur with another form of documentation or no documentation in order to facilitate the diagnosis, prevention, or control of disease.**

**(f) The following requirements apply to animals subject to the movement requirements of this section:**

- (1) The accompanying certificate of veterinary inspection must contain a physical description sufficient to identify the individual animal.**
- (2) If identification is present, it must be listed on the certificate of veterinary inspection.**

~~(e)~~ **(g) The state veterinarian may set specific restrictions, prerequisites, and other requirements for the transportation of diseased or experimental animals into Indiana. Each official certificate of veterinary inspection or**

shipping manifest **other approved movement documentation, such as an owner shipper statement**, must note any restrictions imposed.

(d) No person may transport into Indiana any domestic or wild animal of the family bovidae or family suidae, regardless of age, sex, or breed, without first obtaining a permit to transport the animal into Indiana. Permits shall be obtained from the state veterinarian. The state veterinarian shall assign a permit number for each permit issued. The permit number shall be recorded on the certificate of veterinary inspection associated with the permitted animals or, if a certificate of veterinary inspection is not required, the shipping manifest accompanying the shipment. The certificate of veterinary inspection or shipping manifest with the correct permit number must be in possession of the person in charge of animals during movement. A person transporting the following animals into Indiana is exempt from the requirements in this subsection:

- (1) Animals transported into Indiana for immediate slaughter.
- (2) The state veterinarian may waive all or part of the requirements in this subsection for a specific shipment of animals to facilitate the diagnosis, prevention, or control of disease.
- (3) Swine moving under the procedures in section 16.5 of this rule.
- (4) Animals of the subfamily caprinae (sheep and goats).

(e) Permits for the transportation of animals into Indiana may be obtained day or night, including weekends and holidays, by calling the following telephone numbers:

- (1) For a permit to transport an animal of the bovine or bison species, call (317) 227-0346.
- (2) For a permit to transport an animal of the porcine species, call (317) 227-0344.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 76-1, Title I, Sec 3; filed Aug 10, 1976, 10:29 a.m.: Rules and Regs. 1977, p. 128; filed May 2, 1983, 10:02 a.m.: 6 IR 1039; filed Jan 8, 1986, 2:52 p.m.: 9 IR 992; filed May 24, 1988, 9:40 a.m.: 11 IR 3535; filed May 1, 1990, 10:25 a.m.: 13 IR 1700; filed Dec 2, 1994, 3:52 p.m.: 18 IR 857; filed Jan 6, 1999, 4:22 p.m.: 22 IR 1478; errata filed Mar 31, 1999, 9:36 a.m.: 22 IR 2534; filed Jan 4, 2001, 1:59 p.m.: 24 IR 1337; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Dec 19, 2002, 12:05 p.m.: 26 IR 1524; filed Sep 29, 2006, 8:56 a.m.: [20061025-IR-345050315FRA](#); readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: [20070307-IR-345060512RFA](#); filed Nov 3, 2009, 3:28 p.m.: [20091202-IR-345090491FRA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 19. [345 IAC 1-3-7.5](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

#### **[345 IAC 1-3-7.5](#) Movement of cattle and bison into Indiana**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-15-12](#)

Sec. 7.5. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a person responsible for moving cattle and bison of the following types into Indiana must officially identify the animals under [345 IAC 1-2.6-3](#):

- (1) All sexually intact cattle and bison at least eighteen (18) months of age.
- (2) All female dairy cattle of any age and all dairy bulls and steers born after March 11, 2013.
- (3) Cattle and bison of any age used for:
  - (A) rodeos;
  - (B) shows;
  - (C) exhibitions; or
  - (D) other recreational events.

(b) The following types of movements of cattle and bison are exempt from the identification requirements in subsection (a):

- (1) The cattle and bison are moved as a commuter herd with a copy of the commuter herd agreement.
- (2) The cattle and bison are moved directly from a location in one (1) state through another state to a second location in the original state.
- (3) The cattle and bison are moved into the state directly to an approved tagging site and are officially identified before commingling with cattle and bison from other premises, or identified by the use of backtags or other methods that will ensure that the identity of the animal is accurately maintained until tagging so that the official eartag can be correlated to the person responsible for shipping the animal to the approved tagging site.
- (4) The cattle and bison are moved directly to an approved slaughtering establishment or directly to

not more than one (1) approved livestock facility and then directly to an approved slaughtering establishment, where they are harvested within three (3) days of arrival and:

- (A) they are moved with a backtag approved by the United States Department of Agriculture; or
- (B) a backtag approved by the United States Department of Agriculture is applied to the cattle or bison at the approved slaughtering establishment or approved livestock facility.

(5) The movement has been authorized by the state veterinarian to be conducted with a different form of identification than what is required in subsection (a) to facilitate disease control.

(c) A person responsible for moving cattle and bison into Indiana must ensure that the animals are accompanied by the following documentation:

(1) Except as provided in subsection (d), a preentry permit must be obtained from the state veterinarian. The permit number shall be recorded on the certificate of veterinary inspection associated with the permitted animals or, if a certificate of veterinary inspection is not required, the owner shipper statement accompanying the shipment. The certificate of veterinary inspection or owner shipper statement with the correct permit number must be in possession of the person in charge of the animals during movement.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (d), a CVI must be prepared for the animal that meets the requirements of [345 IAC 1-1.5-2](#). A CVI issued in accordance with this section must be issued within the thirty (30) days immediately prior to the date of movement. An animal may be moved with another form of documentation, such as an owner shipper statement, provided that it is authorized by the state veterinarian or another rule adopted by the board.

(d) The following movements of cattle and bison may occur without a permit or CVI:

(1) Animals that are moved directly to an approved slaughtering establishment, or directly to an approved livestock facility and then directly to an approved slaughtering establishment. The animals must be accompanied by an owner-shipper statement, but animals may be moved to an approved livestock facility without an owner-shipper statement if the information required to be present on this statement is obtained by the facility upon arrival.

(2) Animals that are moved directly to an approved livestock facility and do not move interstate from the facility unless accompanied by a CVI. The animals must be accompanied by an owner-shipper statement, unless the information required to be present on this statement is obtained by the facility upon arrival.

(3) Animals that are moved from the farm of origin for veterinary medical examination or treatment and returned to the farm of origin without change in ownership.

(4) Animals that are moved directly through the state en route to another state.

(5) Animals that are moved directly from a location in one (1) state through another state to a second location in the original state.

(6) Animals that are moved as a commuter herd with a copy of the approved commuter herd agreement.

(7) Animals that have been approved by the state veterinarian to be moved into the state with another form of documentation to facilitate disease control.

(e) The official identification number of cattle or bison must be recorded on the CVI or alternate documentation unless the cattle or bison are:

- (1) moved from an approved livestock facility directly to an approved slaughtering establishment; or
- (2) sexually intact cattle or bison under eighteen (18) months of age or steers or spayed heifers.

This exception does not apply to sexually intact dairy cattle of any age or to cattle or bison used for rodeo, exhibition, or recreational purposes.

(f) Cattle and bison moved into Indiana must meet the following disease control requirements:

- (1) Brucellosis control requirements in [345 IAC 2-6](#).
- (2) Tuberculosis control requirements in [345 IAC 2.5-3](#).
- (3) Johne's disease control requirements in [345 IAC 2-8](#).

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health, [345 IAC 1-3-7.5](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 20. [345 IAC 1-3-7.6](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:



**345 IAC 1-3-7.6** Movement of cattle and bison within Indiana

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-15-11](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-15-9](#); [IC 15-17-15-12](#)

Sec. 7.6. (a) Except as provided in subsection (c), the owner or custodian of the following types of cattle or bison must officially identify the animals at the time they are sold, leased, bartered, or exchanged within Indiana:

- (1) All sexually intact cattle and bison at least eighteen (18) months of age.
- (2) All female dairy cattle of any age and all dairy bulls and steers born after March 11, 2013.

(b) The owner or custodian of cattle and bison of any age that are being moved to:

- (1) a rodeo;
- (2) a recreational event;
- (3) a show; or
- (4) an exhibition;

must officially identify the animals prior to the movement.

(c) Cattle and bison sold for immediate slaughter are exempt from the identification requirement in subsection (a). Animals sold for slaughter may not be resold or diverted for any other purpose or use.

(d) An animal that must be identified under subsection (a) may be moved to an approved tagging site for the application of official identification. The animal must be officially identified prior to being commingled with other animals unless another method is used to accurately maintain the animal's identity until the identification is applied.

(e) Except as provided in subsection (f), the seller, lessor, or owner and the purchaser, lessee, or recipient of cattle and bison that are sold, leased, bartered, or exchanged must maintain a record of the transaction. The following records pertaining to the transaction must be maintained for five (5) years:

- (1) A physical description of the animal.
- (2) All individual animal identification present on the animal.
- (3) The name and address of the seller, lessor, or owner.
- (4) The name and address of the purchaser, lessee, or recipient.

(f) The following transactions are exempt from the record keeping requirement in subsection (e):

- (1) Cattle sold directly to an approved slaughtering establishment.
- (2) Cattle sold in a transaction through an approved livestock facility.
- (3) A transaction that has been approved by the state veterinarian to occur with another form of record.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 1-3-7.6](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.:  
[20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 21. [345 IAC 1-3-10](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**345 IAC 1-3-10** Animals for immediate slaughter

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-18-6](#)

Sec. 10. The following apply to ~~(a) Animals consigned for sale for immediate slaughter in the state or in another state and animals moved~~ **moving** into the state for slaughter: **or within the state**

~~(1) The animals shall be:~~

- ~~(A) (1) moved directly to an approved slaughtering establishment; or~~
- ~~(B) consigned to a licensed public livestock market for resale for immediate slaughter.~~

~~(2) Slaughter animals shall be accompanied by a:~~

- ~~(A) waybill;~~
- ~~(B) bill of lading;~~
- ~~(C) cargo manifest; or~~



(D) similar document;  
describing the animals and listing the point of destination.

(2) consigned to a:

- (A) licensed public livestock market for resale for immediate slaughter; or
- (B) slaughter only market.

(b) Any animal in slaughter channels must remain in slaughter channels until delivered to a slaughter establishment.

(c) Swine for immediate slaughter shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) Swine sold for immediate slaughter must be slaughtered within seven (7) days of the date of first consignment and must not move through more than two (2) markets.
- (2) Swine sold for immediate slaughter moving into the state or within the state shall be accompanied by an owner shipper statement, unless the information that is required to be present on this statement is obtained by the facility upon arrival.
- (3) Swine moved through a slaughter market or otherwise sold for slaughter in another state may be moved into the state only to a slaughter establishment or to a market for sale for slaughter.
- (4) Sows and boars moved to a livestock market shall be consigned for sale for slaughter only. Any sow or boar in a livestock market shall be considered a slaughter only animal for purposes of this rule.
- (5) Slaughter sows and boars moving through:
  - (A) auction markets;
  - (B) stockyards;
  - (C) buying stations;
  - (D) marketing agencies; or
  - (E) slaughtering establishments;must be identified to the farm of origin and be identified before being commingled with swine from other sources.

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 76-1, Title III, Sec 4; filed Aug 10, 1976, 10:29 a.m.: Rules and Regs. 1977, p. 132; filed Jan 6, 1999, 4:22 p.m.: 22 IR 1481; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Apr 13, 2005, 12:30 p.m.: 28 IR 2672; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: [20070307-IR-345060512RFA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 22. [345 IAC 1-3-11](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 1-3-11](#) Moving swine into Indiana**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17](#)

Sec. 11. (a) Except as provided in subsection ~~(d)~~, **(c)**, a person moving swine into the state must comply with the identification requirements in subsection (b) and the permit and certificate of veterinary inspection **officially identify the swine under the** requirements in section 4 of this rule. [345 IAC 1-2.6-4](#).

(b) A person moving swine into the state must identify the swine at the earliest of the following:

- (1) The point of first commingling the swine with swine from any other source.
- (2) Upon unloading the swine at a livestock market.
- (3) Before transfer of ownership.
- (4) Before arrival at the animal's final destination.

~~The method of identification must be one specified in subsection (c).~~

~~(c) The following methods of identification are approved to move swine into the state:~~

- ~~(1) Official ear tags with individual animal identification.~~
- ~~(2) United States Department of Agriculture back tags may be used on swine moving to slaughter.~~
- ~~(3) Official swine tattoos may be used on swine moving to slaughter if the tattoo is approved by the state veterinarian or the United States Department of Agriculture.~~
- ~~(4) Ear notching of swine if the ear notching has been recorded in the book of record of a pure bred registry association.~~

(5) Tattoos on the ear or inner flank of swine if the tattoos have been recorded in the book of record of a swine registry association.

(6) Feeder pigs and swine moving to slaughter may be identified with an ear tag or tattoo bearing only the premises identification number assigned by a state or federal animal health official to the premises from which the swine originated.

(d) **(c)** A person may move swine into the state without individually **and uniquely** identifying each animal if one (1) of the following sets of procedures are followed:

(1) Using the procedures in section 16.5 of this rule.

(2) The swine are kept as a group during movement to their final destination and the following requirements are met:

(A) The animals were born on the same premises.

(B) The animals were raised on the **same** premises. ~~where they were born.~~

(C) They are moved directly to a slaughter establishment from the place where they were raised.

(D) They are not commingled with swine from any other premises prior to arriving at the slaughter establishment.

(E) Approved identification is applied to the swine at the slaughter establishment or the animals are slaughtered one after another as a group and not mixed with other swine at slaughter.

**(d) Except as provided in subsection (e), swine transported into Indiana must be accompanied by the following documentation:**

**(1) A permit must be obtained from the state veterinarian. The permit number shall be recorded on the certificate of veterinary inspection associated with the permitted animals or, if a certificate of veterinary inspection is not required, the owner shipper statement accompanying the shipment. The certificate of veterinary inspection or owner shipper statement with the correct permit number must be in possession of the person in charge of the animals during movement.**

**(2) A CVI must be prepared for the animal that meets the requirements of [345 IAC 1-1.5-2](#). A CVI issued under this section must be issued within the thirty (30) days immediately prior to the date of movement. An animal may be moved with another form of documentation, such as an owner shipper statement, when authorized by the state veterinarian to facilitate disease control.**

**(e) The following types of movements of swine are exempt from the documentation requirements in subsection (d):**

**(1) Swine moving within a production system under the requirements in section 16.5 of this rule.**

**(2) Swine moving direct to slaughter, or to a licensed livestock market for resale as direct to slaughter, under the requirements in section 10 of this rule.**

**(3) Swine that are moved directly to an approved livestock facility and accompanied by an owner shipper statement, unless the information that is required to be present on the statement is obtained by the facility upon arrival.**

**(4) Swine moving directly through the state en route to another state.**

**(f) Swine moving into Indiana must be in compliance with the following disease control requirements:**

**(1) Brucellosis control in [345 IAC 3-4](#).**

**(2) Pseudorabies control in [345 IAC 3-5.1](#).**

**(g) A person may not transport any of the following swine into the state:**

**(1) Swine that originate from a herd that has been fed garbage as defined in [345 IAC 1-2.1-1](#).**

**(2) Feral swine.**

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 76-1, Title IV, Sec 1; filed Aug 10, 1976, 10:29 a.m.: Rules and Regs. 1977, p. 133; filed May 2, 1983, 10:02 a.m.: 6 IR 1043; filed Sep 1, 2000, 2:03 p.m.: 24 IR 6; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Dec 19, 2002, 12:05 p.m.: 26 IR 1524; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: [20070307-IR-345060512RFA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 23. [345 IAC 1-3-11.5](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

#### **[345 IAC 1-3-11.5](#) Moving swine within Indiana**

Sec. 11.5. (a) The following requirements apply to a person moving swine within the state:

(1) A person may move feeder pigs as follows:

(A) Feeder pigs may be moved from a premises to another premises without moving through a livestock market if a record of the movement is kept for not less than twelve (12) months.

(B) Feeder pigs may be moved through a livestock market if the animals are individually identified using an official eartag or an official swine tattoo if the tattoo is approved by the state veterinarian.

(2) A person may move breeding swine as follows:

(A) Breeding swine may be moved from a premises to another premises without moving through a livestock market if the following requirements are met:

(i) A certificate of veterinary inspection for the animals to be moved is obtained from a licensed and accredited veterinarian prior to movement. The certificate of veterinary inspection must accompany the animals during transportation and a copy of the certificate must be given to the recipient of the swine. The certificate of veterinary inspection must be issued within the thirty (30) days immediately prior to the date of movement.

(ii) Each animal is individually identified with an official eartag or an ear notch that has been recorded in the book of record of a swine registry association.

(B) Breeding swine moved to a livestock market shall be consigned for sale for slaughter only. Any breeding swine in a livestock market shall be considered a slaughter animal for the purposes of this rule and [345 IAC 7-3.5](#). Breeding swine may move from a livestock market only in slaughter channels.

(3) Slaughter swine must be moved under the requirements in section 10 of this rule.

(4) Swine moved to an exhibition must be officially identified under [345 IAC 1-2.6-4](#) prior to the movement.

(b) The requirements to move feeder pigs and breeding animals in subsection (a)(1)(A) and (a)(2)(A) do not apply to the movement of swine intrastate within a production system under common ownership or management.

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 1-3-11.5](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.:  
[20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 24. [345 IAC 1-3-16.5](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 1-3-16.5](#) Interstate movement of swine within a production system**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-3-13](#)

Sec. 16.5. (a) For the purposes of this section the following apply:

(1) A swine production health plan for a swine production system must be designed to maintain the health of the swine and detect signs of communicable disease and must meet the following requirements:

(A) The plan must be in writing.

(B) The plan must identify all premises that are part of the swine production system that are in the state and that receive swine from outside the state or send swine out of the state.

(C) The plan must provide for inspections of identified premises by the swine production system accredited veterinarian at intervals not greater than thirty (30) days.

(D) The plan must describe the swine production system record keeping system.

(E) The plan must be signed by an official of each swine production system identified in the plan, the swine production system accredited veterinarian or veterinarians, a United States Department of Agriculture official, the state veterinarian, and a state animal health official from each state in which the swine production system has premises.

(2) A swine production system is a swine production enterprise that consists of multiple sites of production that are connected by ownership or contractual relationships, between which swine move while remaining under the control of a single owner or a group of contractually connected owners. ~~But,~~ **However**, slaughter plants and livestock markets are not part of a swine production system.

(b) A person may move swine into the state without a permit and certificate of veterinary inspection required

under section 4 11 of this rule and without individual animal identification if the following requirements are met:

- (1) The animals may not be moved to a livestock market or concentration point.
- (2) The animals must be moved only to another premises identified in a valid swine production health plan for that swine production system. The swine production health plan for the swine production system must be approved by the state veterinarian and allow for the movement.
- (3) The swine production system accredited veterinarian must have found the swine to be free from signs of any communicable disease during the most recent inspection of the originating premises. The inspection must have been within the thirty (30) days prior to movement.
- (4) Prior to the movement, the person moving swine must deliver a report of the proposed movement to the swine production system accredited veterinarian for the premises of origin, the state animal health official for the state of origin, and the state veterinarian.
- (5) During movement and after arriving at the destination premises, the swine may not be commingled with other swine in a manner that prevents identification of the premises of origin for each animal. Permanent marking of animals, physical separation, and any other effective means may be used to identify the premises of origin.
- (6) The swine production system must keep the following records for not less than three (3) years:
  - (A) A copy of each swine production health plan signed by the producer.
  - (B) All interstate swine movement reports issued by the producer.
  - (C) All reports issued by the swine production system accredited veterinarian that document the health status of the swine on the premises.
  - (D) Records that will allow a state or federal official to trace any animal on the premises back to its previous premises.
- (7) The swine health production system must allow state and federal officials access to the premises upon request to inspect animals and review records.
- (8) Once each month each swine production system must send the state veterinarian a written summary of the number of animals moved into the state in the past month, the premises from which they were moved, and the premises to which they were moved.

(c) The following procedures apply to the cancellation of, or withdrawal from, a swine production health plan:

- (1) A swine production system may withdraw one (1) or more of its premises from the swine production health plan by giving written notice to all parties signing the plan. The withdrawal shall be effective on the date specified in the notice.
- (2) The state veterinarian may cancel the board's participation in a swine production health plan by giving written notice to all parties signing the plan. The state veterinarian may cancel state approval if the state veterinarian determines that it is necessary or helpful to protect animal or public health, or if the swine production system violates a law enforced by the board. The cancellation shall be effective on the date specified in the notice.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 1-3-16.5](#); filed Dec 19, 2002, 12:05 p.m.: 26 IR 1527; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: [20070307-IR-345060512RFA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 25. [345 IAC 1-3-19](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

#### **[345 IAC 1-3-19](#) Moving goats**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-18-6](#)

Sec. 19. A person moving goats into the state must meet the requirements in [345 IAC 2.5-4](#), [345 IAC 5-5](#), and the applicable requirements in this rule.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 76-1, Title VI, Sec 1; filed Aug 10, 1976, 10:29 a.m.: Rules and Regs. 1977, p. 134; filed May 2, 1983, 10:02 a.m.: 6 IR 1044; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Mar 30, 2006, 1:42 p.m.: 29 IR 2523; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: [20070307-IR-345060512RFA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 26. [345 IAC 1-3-21](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 1-3-21](#) Moving dogs, cats, and ferrets into Indiana**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-18-6](#)

Sec. 21. A person transporting a dog, ~~or~~ cat, **or ferret** into Indiana must comply with sections 1 **and 2 and 4** of this rule. **A dog or cat must be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection that contains a physical description, such as breed, sex, age, and color that sufficiently identifies the individual animal. The certificate of veterinary inspection must be issued within the thirty (30) days immediately prior to the date of movement.** A person transporting a **dog, cat, or ferret** into Indiana must **also** comply with ~~sections 1 and 2~~ **the requirements in section 22** of this rule.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 76-1, Title VII, Sec 1; filed Aug 10, 1976, 10:29 a.m.: Rules and Regs. 1977, p. 134; filed May 2, 1983, 10:02 a.m.: 6 IR 1044; filed Mar 23, 2000, 4:24 p.m.: 23 IR 1913; errata filed Jun 7, 2000, 9:45 a.m.: 23 IR 2760; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: [20070307-IR-345060512RFA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 27. [345 IAC 1-3-24](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 1-3-24](#) Moving poultry**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-18-6](#)

Sec. 24. No person may transport any poultry except for immediate slaughter or hatching eggs into Indiana unless:

- (1) the flock or hatchery of origin is:
  - (A) a participant in the NPIP for the eradication of:
    - (i) pullorum typhoid; and
    - (ii) Mycoplasma gallisepticum in turkeys; or
  - (B) following a program similar to that described in clause (A) which has been officially approved by the board; or
- (2) the individual birds have passed a negative test for pullorum typhoid and, in turkeys, a negative test for Mycoplasma gallisepticum within thirty (30) days prior to date of importation.

(a) A person responsible for moving poultry or hatching eggs into the state must ensure that the animals are accompanied by a CVI issued within the thirty (30) days immediately prior to the date of movement unless they meet one (1) of the following requirements:

- (1) The poultry and hatching eggs are from a participant in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) and are accompanied by the documentation required under the NPIP regulations at 9 CFR Parts 145 through 147.
- (2) They are moved as follows:
  - (A) Directly to an approved slaughtering or rendering establishment.
  - (B) From the farm of origin for veterinary medical examination, treatment, or diagnostic purposes and either returned to the farm of origin without change in ownership or euthanized and disposed of at the veterinary facility.
  - (C) Directly from a location in one (1) state through another state to a second location in the original state.
  - (D) Under permit in accordance with 9 CFR 82.
  - (E) With a form of documentation approved by the state veterinarian to facilitate disease control.

(b) A person moving poultry or hatching eggs into the state must be in compliance with the National Poultry Improvement Plan requirements at [345 IAC 4-4-5](#).

(c) A person responsible for moving poultry within Indiana to an exhibition must comply with the requirements at [345 IAC 4-4-6](#).

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 76-1, Title VIII, Sec 2; filed Aug 10, 1976, 10:29 a.m.: Rules and Regs. 1977, p. 134; filed Feb 13, 1987, 2:15 p.m.: 10 IR 1378; filed Dec 2, 1994, 3:52 p.m.: 18 IR 858; readopted



filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: [20070307-IR-345060512RFA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 28. [345 IAC 1-3-26.5](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 1-3-26.5](#) Moving equines into Indiana**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17-3-13](#)

Sec. 26.5. (a) All equines imported **A person responsible for moving a horse or other equine** into Indiana must have tested negative for E.I.A. **ensure that the animal is accompanied by a CVI that meets the requirements of [345 IAC 1-1.5](#). The CVI must be issued within the twelve (12) months thirty (30) days immediately** prior to the animal entering Indiana. ~~the animal must be accompanied by~~ **However, an official laboratory test report indicating the negative E.I.A. test. The following animals are** ~~equine is~~ exempt from the testing **CVI** required in this subsection **if the equine is moved:**

- (1) Suckling foals if ~~They are accompanied by their dam and~~ **As the dam meets mode of transportation for travel into** the testing requirements in this subsection. ~~state and then returns directly to the original location.~~
- (2) The state veterinarian may exempt equine ~~From the import test required in this subsection~~ **farm or stable for veterinary medical examination or treatment and returns to accommodate unique and emergency situations if the waiver does not subject Indiana equine to a substantial risk of E.I.A. infection. the same location without change of ownership.**
- ~~(3) Animals exempted under subsection (b).~~
- (3) Directly from a location in one (1) state through another state to a second location in the original state.**
- (4) Directly through the state en route to another state.**
- (5) Commercially to slaughter with documentation required by 9 CFR 88.4.**
- (6) In accordance with a passport system that meets the requirements of section 26.6 of this rule.**
- (7) With a form of documentation approved by the state veterinarian to facilitate disease control.**

~~(b) All equines imported into Indiana to be delivered directly to an Indiana licensed auction market must have tested negative for E.I.A. within the twelve (12) months prior to the animal entering Indiana. The animals must be accompanied by an official laboratory test report indicating the negative E.I.A. test. The following animals are exempt from the testing required in this subsection:~~

- ~~(1) Suckling foals if they are accompanied by their dam and the dam meets the testing requirements in this subsection.~~
- ~~(2) Equine sold for slaughter.~~
- ~~(3) The state veterinarian may exempt an equine from the import test required in this subsection to accommodate unique and emergency situations if the waiver does not subject Indiana equine to a substantial risk of E.I.A. infection.~~

~~The consignor is responsible for obtaining the negative E.I.A. test. If the consignor does not obtain a negative E.I.A. test and the animal tests positive for E.I.A. within sixty (60) days of the sale, the sale is void.~~

**(b) When a form of movement documentation is required under subsection (a), an equine must be officially identified under [345 IAC 1-2.6-6](#). However, an equine that is required to bear official identification may be moved without such identification with approval of state veterinarian to facilitate disease control.**

~~(c) Any equine entering the state veterinarian may order any equine not tested for E.I.A. prior to entry into Indiana must be tested for in compliance with the EIA after entry into Indiana. requirements at [345 IAC 6-1.1](#).~~

~~(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 1-3-26.5](#); filed Jan 8, 1986, 2:52 p.m.: 9 IR 996; filed Feb 13, 1987, 2:15 p.m.: 10 IR 1379; filed Feb 7, 2000, 3:28 p.m.: 23 IR 1373; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: [20070307-IR-345060512RFA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))~~

SECTION 29. [345 IAC 1-3-26.6](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:



**[345 IAC 1-3-26.6](#) Animal interstate passport**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-15-12](#)

Sec. 26.6. (a) The state veterinarian may enter into an agreement with other states to allow animals to move into the state with a document other than a CVI, such as an interstate animal passport.

(b) The state veterinarian may develop a program to issue a form of documentation, such as an interstate animal passport, in order for an animal owner to move their animals into another state without a CVI.

(c) A document approved under subsection (a) or (b) for an equine must meet the following requirements:

- (1) The applicant must have provided the board an original CVI completed within thirty (30) days of the application and an EIA test form demonstrating a blood draw date and a negative EIA test result within the prior six (6) months.
- (2) The document shall be valid no longer than six (6) months from the date of issuance.
- (3) The equine shall have an official form of identification incorporated into the issued permit.
- (4) An accurate event itinerary log shall be in the owner or transporter's possession documenting each equine movement during the term of the permit.

(d) The state veterinarian may renew documentation for an equine issued under subsection (b) upon submission of the following documentation:

- (1) An original copy of a CVI completed for the animal within the past thirty (30) days.
- (2) An original copy of an EIA test form demonstrating a blood draw date and a negative EIA test result within the past six (6) months.
- (3) Any additional documentation requested by the board in order to make a determination that the renewal does not pose a risk to animal health.

(e) The state veterinarian may suspend or revoke a document approved under this section in either of the following circumstances:

- (1) Noncompliance with a requirement of this section or any other rule of the board.
- (2) Upon a determination by the state veterinarian that the suspension or revocation is necessary to address a risk to animal health or public health.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 1-3-26.6](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.:  
[20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 30. [345 IAC 1-3-26.7](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 1-3-26.7](#) Moving equines within Indiana**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-15-9](#); [IC 15-17-15-11](#)

Sec. 26.7. Equines may be moved within Indiana without official identification and documentation, provided that intrastate restrictions have not been imposed under section 1 of this rule or [345 IAC 6](#).

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 1-3-26.7](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.:  
[20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 31. [345 IAC 1-3-29](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 1-3-29](#) Moving cervidae into Indiana**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-7](#)

Sec. 29. (a) An animal from the family cervidae may be moved into Indiana if the requirements of this rule, [345 IAC 2-7](#), and [345 IAC 2.5-5-2](#) are met. **Except as provided in subsection (c),** a person moving cervidae into the state must comply with the following: **officially identify the animal under [345 IAC 1-2.6-7](#).**

**(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), a person responsible for moving cervidae into Indiana must obtain the following documentation:**

- (1) A preentry permit to transport the animal into Indiana is required. Subject to the **requirements and** restrictions in section 30 of this rule, [345 IAC 2-7-2.4](#), permits shall be obtained from the state veterinarian prior to moving the animal into the state. ~~The state veterinarian shall assign a permit number for each permit issued.~~ The permit number shall be recorded on the certificate of veterinary inspection associated with the permitted animals. A person transporting a live animal directly through the state without stopping and unloading the animal in the state is not required to obtain a permit from the state veterinarian. ~~Contact the state veterinarian to obtain a permit.~~
- (2) The animal must be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection written for the animal. The certificate of veterinary inspection with the correct permit number must be with the animals and available from the person in charge of the animals during movement. **The CVI must be issued within the thirty (30) days immediately prior to the date of movement.**
- (3) The animal must be identified with at least two (2) forms of identification. One (1) of the identifications must be official identification that is a tamper resistant ear tag. The second identification may be a tamper resistant ear tag or one (1) of the following forms of identification:
  - (A) An electronic implant.
  - (B) A flank tattoo.
  - (C) An ear tattoo.
  - (D) An identification device approved by the state veterinarian.

However, a person may identify a reindeer using an official method other than an ear tag.

- (4) ~~The state veterinarian may permit a person to transport into Indiana an animal without a certificate of veterinary inspection or identification in order to facilitate research or the diagnosis, prevention, or control of disease.~~

(b) A person may not import into Indiana the following cervidae:

- (1) Cervids that are prohibited under section 30 of this rule concerning chronic wasting disease or [345 IAC 2.5-5](#) concerning tuberculosis.
- (2) Cervids that respond to a brucellosis test.
- (3) Cervidae that originate from a herd that is:
  - (A) under quarantine for brucellosis; or
  - (B) affected with brucellosis.

(c) Cervids that respond to a brucellosis test may be imported into Indiana if the animal:

- (1) subsequently, prior to importation into Indiana, tests negative for brucellosis using an official brucellosis test; or
- (2) is:
  - (A) sold or consigned to slaughter; and
  - (B) moved directly to the slaughter establishment.

(d) Before a person may import into Indiana cervidae not known to be infected with or exposed to brucellosis, one (1) of the following set of requirements must be met:

- (1) The animal:
  - (A) originated from a herd that is certified brucellosis free under requirements that are at least equal to those in [345 IAC 2-4.5-3](#); and
  - (B) is accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection certifying that the animal originated from a brucellosis certified herd.
- (2) The animal:
  - (A) originated from a herd that is brucellosis monitored under requirements that are at least equal to those in [345 IAC 2-4.5-3](#);
  - (B) if sexually intact and one (1) year of age or older, tests negative for brucellosis using an official test conducted within ninety (90) days prior to the animal entering Indiana; and
  - (C) is accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection certifying that the animal originated from a brucellosis monitored herd and tested negative for brucellosis on a specific date.
- (3) The animal originated from a herd that is not brucellosis certified or monitored and the following

requirements are met:

- (A) If the animal is to be added to a herd that is brucellosis certified or monitored under [345 IAC 2-4.5-3](#), the animal meets the requirements in the Brucellosis in Cervidae UM & R adopted under [345 IAC 2-4.5-2](#) for additions to a herd with that status.
- (B) If the animal is to be added to a herd that is not brucellosis certified or monitored under [345 IAC 2-4.5-3](#), the animal tests negative for brucellosis using an official test within thirty (30) days prior to the animal entering Indiana.
- (C) The animal is accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection certifying that the animal met the requirements for importation listing the specific test dates.
- (4) The animal is consigned to slaughter and is moved directly to the slaughter establishment.

(c) The state veterinarian may permit the movement of any animal into the state under conditions prescribed by the state veterinarian, such as without a CVI or official identification, for either of the following purposes:

- (1) For the purpose of research.
- (2) To facilitate the:
  - (A) diagnosis;
  - (B) treatment;
  - (C) prevention; or
  - (D) control;of disease.

(d) Cervidae moved into Indiana must be in compliance with the following disease control requirements:

- (1) Brucellosis control requirements in [345 IAC 2-4.5](#).
- (2) Tuberculosis control requirements in [345 IAC 2.5-5](#).
- (3) Chronic wasting disease requirements in [345 IAC 2-7](#).

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 1-3-29](#); filed Dec 23, 1998, 4:37 p.m.: 22 IR 1473; errata filed Mar 31, 1999, 9:37 a.m.: 22 IR 2534; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: [20070307-IR-345060512RFA](#); filed Jul 23, 2008, 1:01 p.m.: [20080820-IR-345070824FRA](#); filed Nov 3, 2009, 3:28 p.m.: 20091202- IR-345090491FRA; filed May 23, 2013, 3:16 p.m.: [20130619-IR-345120491FRA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 32. [345 IAC 1-3-29.5](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 1-3-29.5](#) Moving cervidae within Indiana**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-15-11](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-15-12](#)

Sec. 29.5. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), a person moving a cervid within the state must comply with the following requirements:

- (1) The herd must be in compliance with the applicable chronic wasting disease requirements at [345 IAC 2-7](#).
- (2) Animals not subject to the chronic wasting disease requirements must be identified under [345 IAC 1-2.6-7](#).
- (3) The following disease control requirements must be met:
  - (A) Tuberculosis control requirements at [345 IAC 2.5-5](#).
  - (B) Brucellosis control requirements at [345 IAC 2-4.5](#).

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the state veterinarian may issue a permit to a person to move a cervid that is identified with a United States Department of Agriculture backtag to facilitate disease control if the cervid is moved directly to slaughter at an official state or federally inspected slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter.

(c) The state veterinarian may permit the movement of any animal within the state under conditions prescribed by the state veterinarian for either of the following purposes:

- (1) For the purpose of research.
- (2) To facilitate the:
  - (A) diagnosis;
  - (B) treatment;
  - (C) prevention; or
  - (D) control;of disease.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 1-3-29.5](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 33. [345 IAC 2-4.5-4](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 2-4.5-4](#) Testing and classifying cervidae; reporting**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17-3-13](#)

Sec. 4. (a) The board shall have the authority to test any animal or herd for potential brucellosis infection as is deemed necessary by the state veterinarian. The owner of animals to be tested shall be notified of the testing. The board may supervise any brucellosis test conducted by ~~an~~ **a Category II** accredited veterinarian. It shall be the duty of all persons owning or having custody of animals that are tested to render all reasonable assistance to the board in performing its duties under this rule, including, but not limited to, the submission and restraint of animals for testing, retesting, and identification, including the branding and tagging of reactors.

(b) The testing methods set forth in the Brucellosis in Cervidae Uniform Methods and Rules shall be used to conduct official brucellosis tests on cervidae. An official brucellosis test shall be conducted only by a veterinarian that is a state or federal official or ~~an~~ **a Category II** accredited veterinarian.

(c) At the time of an official test, each cervidae must be individually and uniquely identified utilizing a permanent official identification. Official permanent identification must ~~be an ear tag, tattoo, or other identification approved by the state veterinarian.~~ **meet the requirements of [345 IAC 1-2.6](#).**

(d) Cervidae tested for brucellosis shall be classified pursuant to the Brucellosis in Cervidae Uniform Methods and Rules.

(e) After an official test for brucellosis is conducted, the results must be reported to the board within ten (10) days of completion of the test. The veterinarian is primarily responsible for seeing that the results are reported to the board. If test results are not reported to the board, the owner's herd status may be revoked or denied.

(f) Each official brucellosis test shall be recorded on an approved form and submitted to the board. A report of a brucellosis test must include individual information for each animal and must include the following:

- (1) ~~The animal's~~ **All** official identification ~~number.~~ **numbers.**
- (2) The animal's sex.
- (3) The animal's age.
- (4) The animal's breed.
- (5) The result of the test.
- (6) **The premises identification number or physical location of the animal.**

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 2-4.5-4](#); filed Dec 23, 1998, 4:37 p.m.: 22 IR 1475; errata filed Mar 31, 1999, 9:37 a.m.: 22 IR 2534; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: [20070516-IR-345070037RFA](#); filed Jul 23, 2008, 1:01 p.m.: [20080820-IR-345070824FRA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 34. [345 IAC 2-4.5-4.5](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 2-4.5-4.5](#) Brucellosis requirements for cervids entering Indiana**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Sec. 4.5. (a) Before a person may import into Indiana cervidae not known to be infected with or exposed to brucellosis, one (1) of the following set of requirements must be met:

(1) The animal:

(A) originated from a herd that is certified brucellosis free under requirements that are at least equal to those in section 3 of this rule; and

(B) is accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection certifying that the animal originated from a brucellosis certified herd.

(2) The animal:

(A) originated from a herd that is brucellosis monitored under requirements that are at least equal to those in section 3 of this rule;

(B) if sexually intact and at least one (1) year of age, tests negative for brucellosis using an official test conducted within ninety (90) days prior to the animal entering Indiana; and

(C) is accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection certifying that the animal originated from a brucellosis monitored herd and tested negative for brucellosis on a specific date.

(3) The animal originated from a herd that is not brucellosis certified or monitored and the following requirements are met:

(A) If the animal is to be added to a herd that is brucellosis certified or monitored under section 3 of this rule, the animal meets the requirements in the Brucellosis in Cervidae UM & R adopted under section 2 of this rule for additions to a herd with that status.

(B) If the animal is to be added to a herd that is not brucellosis certified or monitored under section 3 of this rule, the animal tests negative for brucellosis using an official test within thirty (30) days prior to the animal entering Indiana.

(C) The animal is accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection certifying that the animal met the requirements for importation listing the specific test dates.

(4) The animal is consigned to slaughter and is moved directly to the slaughter establishment.

(b) A person may not import into Indiana the following cervidae:

(1) Cervids that respond to a brucellosis test.

(2) Cervidae that originate from a herd that is:

(A) under quarantine for brucellosis; or

(B) affected with brucellosis.

(c) Cervids that respond to a brucellosis test may be imported into Indiana if the animal:

(1) subsequently, prior to importation into Indiana, tests negative for brucellosis using an official brucellosis test; or

(2) is:

(A) sold or consigned to slaughter; and

(B) moved directly to the slaughter establishment.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 2-4.5-4.5](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.:  
[20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 35. [345 IAC 2-6-1](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

### [345 IAC 2-6-1](#) Definitions

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-3-13](#)

Sec. 1. The following definitions apply throughout this rule:

(1) "B' branded cattle" means all reactor cattle shall be permanently identified by hot iron branding with the letter "B" (at least two (2) inches by two (2) inches) placed high on the left tailhead (over the fourth to the seventh coccygeal vertebrae). An approved reactor tag must be placed in the left ear. Identification of reactors must be accomplished within fifteen (15) days of the test date. The time may be extended fifteen (15) days for reasons mutually acceptable to the cooperating state and federal officials-in-charge.

(2) "B' brand permit (VS Form #1-27)" means an official document issued by a USDA Veterinary Services representative, board representative, or licensed, **Category II** accredited veterinarian. This document is to accompany "B" branded cattle and bison (or exposed cattle and bison moved under official seal). The permit

must include the following:

- (A) Identification tag, tattoo, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) backtag, registration number, or similar identification.
- (B) The reactor tag number.
- (C) The owner's name and address.
- (D) Origin and destination locations.
- (E) Number of cattle covered.
- (F) The purpose of the movement.

If a change in destination becomes necessary, a new permit must be prepared. No diversion from the permitted destination is allowed. Distribution of the copies is printed on the official document and must be followed.

(3) "Board" means the Indiana state board of animal health or its authorized agent.

(4) "Brucellosis", commonly called contagious abortion or Bang's Disease, means a communicable and infectious disease in domestic animals caused by Brucella organisms.

(5) "Brucellosis tests", used at the state or state-federal laboratory, must be approved by USDA, APHIS, VS, and state-federal veterinary brucellosis epidemiologists.

(6) "Cattle" means genus Bos and includes all dairy and beef animals and bison.

(7) "Certified brucellosis-free herd" means a herd:

(A) that meets the requirements of section 3 of this rule; and

(B) for which the owner holds an unrevoked and unexpired brucellosis-free certificate issued by the board.

(8) "Cooperating agencies" means the board and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Veterinary Services of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

(9) "Exposed cattle" means those that are part of a brucellosis infected herd or have been in contact with a brucellosis reactor twenty-four (24) hours, or less than twenty-four (24) hours if a reactor has recently aborted, calved, or has a vaginal or uterine discharge.

(10) "Feeder cattle" means steers of any age and nonpregnant, nonparturient females and bulls of beef breeds:

(A) obviously under eighteen (18) months of age; and

(B) intended for slaughter after having reached the desired feeding state.

(11) "Goats" means genus Capra.

(12) "Herd depopulation" means removal of all sexually intact animals to an approved slaughter establishment.

(13) "Herds" means all cattle, except steers and spayed heifers, under common ownership or supervision that are grouped on one (1) or more parts of any single premise (lot, farm, or ranch), or all cattle on two (2) or more premises geographically separated, but on which the cattle have been interchanged or where there has been:

(A) contact of cattle between the premises; or

(B) interchange of equipment used or caretakers.

For brucellosis eradication purposes, groups of cattle, under multiple ownership on common premises, such as community pastures or grazing association units, shall also be considered as a herd. Such herds shall include all other groups of cattle owned by those persons unless the epidemiological investigation establishes that association has not occurred.

(14) "Immediate slaughter" means a shipment of cattle from the premises of origin directly to a slaughtering establishment or consigned to one (1) market for reconsignment directly to an approved state or federal slaughtering establishment within seven (7) days of the first consignment.

(15) "Individual herd plan" means a herd management and testing plan designed by the following:

(A) The herd owner.

(B) His or her veterinarian if so requested.

(C) A veterinarian of the cooperative brucellosis eradication program that will control and eventually eradicate brucellosis from an affected herd.

A similar plan for determining the true status of suspects and preventing exposure to brucellosis within the herd is also within the meaning of the term.

(16) "Livestock auction market" or "salebarn" means an established place of business and contiguous surroundings, including vehicles of transportation:

(A) from which domestic animals consigned to such livestock auction market or salebarn are sold or exchanged at auction or otherwise; and

(B) for the sale or exchange of which a commission is paid to the operator of the place of business.

(17) "Market cattle reactor herd" means a herd from which one (1) or more reactors were disclosed on the market cattle identification program test (MCI).

(18) "Milk ring suspicious herd" means a herd that has been classified suspicious to the standard milk ring test of milk or cream.

(19) "Milk ring test (BRT)" means a test for brucellosis using whole milk or cream.

(20) "Negative" means the following:



(A) Official vaccinates of dairy breeds twenty (20) months of age or over and official vaccinates of beef breeds twenty-four (24) months of age or over with brucellosis test titers not higher than complete agglutination of 1:50 dilution on the standard plate test or standard tube test unless diagnosed suspect or reactor on the basis of a card test or complement fixation test.

(B) Cattle more than six (6) months of age when the standard plate test or standard tube test:

(i) discloses reactions of not more than complete agglutination in the 1:25 dilution if performed;

(ii) is negative to the brucellosis card test if performed;

(iii) discloses twenty-five percent (25%) fixation or less (one (1) plus) at the 1:10 dilution on the complement fixation test if performed; or

(iv) discloses less than complete agglutination at the 1:25 dilution on the rivanol plate agglutination test if performed.

The board may accept variations when an epidemiological investigation indicates *Brucella abortus* infection is present. A diagnosis of suspect or reactor will then be accepted.

(C) Cattle negative to the following:

(i) The rapid screening test when no other tests are performed.

(ii) The card test when no other tests are performed.

(iii) Both rapid screen test and brucellosis card test where plate titers are disclosed that are less than incomplete 1:100.

(21) "New state classification" shall be as follows:

(A) "Free status" means no field *Strain B. abortus* infection in the state for the past twelve (12) months, maintained and adjusted as per current UM & R.

(B) "Class A status" means twelve (12) months' accumulated herd infection rate due to field *Strain B. abortus* shall not exceed twenty-five hundredths percent (.25%) or two and five-tenths (2.5) herds per one thousand (1,000), maintained and adjusted as per current UM & R.

(C) "Class B status" means twelve (12) months' accumulated herd infection rate not to exceed one and five-tenths percent (1.5%) or fifteen (15) herds per one thousand (1,000), maintained and adjusted as per current UM & R.

(D) "Class C status" means twelve (12) months' accumulated herd infection rate exceeding one and five-tenths percent (1.5%) or fifteen (15) herds per one thousand (1,000), maintained and adjusted as per current UM & R.

(22) "Official eartag" means ~~a metal an identification ear tag purchased from a board designated source, conforming to approved by the nine (9) character alphanumeric National Uniform Ear Tagging System of appropriate color, for example, orange for brucellosis vaccination. The ear tag provides unique state~~ **veterinarian under 345 IAC 1-2.6 that bears an official identification number for each individual animal. All official eartags applied to animals must bear an official eartag shield. The official eartag must be tamper resistant and have a high retention rate in the animal.**

(23) "Official eartag shield" means the shield-shaped graphic of the U.S. Route Shield with "U.S." or the state postal abbreviation or Tribal alpha code imprinted within the shield.

~~(23)~~ (24) "Official eartag record" means an accurate record of all eartags applied by the licensed, **Category II** accredited veterinarian must be:

(A) recorded on record of identification card provided with the eartags; and

(B) returned to the board as soon as the card is completed.

~~(24)~~ (25) "Official health certificate", "certificate of veterinary inspection", or "CVI" means a form that meets the requirements in [345 IAC 1-1.5](#) for a certificate of veterinary inspection.

(26) "Official identification number" means a nationally unique number that is permanently associated with an animal or group of animals and that adheres to one (1) of the following systems:

(A) National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES).

(B) Animal identification number (AIN).

(C) Location-based number system.

(D) Flock-based number system.

(E) Any other numbering system approved by the state veterinarian for the official identification of animals.

~~(25)~~ (27) "Official vaccinate" means a female bovine animal or bison vaccinated by a licensed, **Category II** accredited veterinarian against brucellosis in accordance with this rule.

~~(26)~~ (28) "Owner" means the legal owner or his or her agent or person in possession of, or responsible for, cattle involved.

~~(27)~~ (29) "Reactor" means the following:

(A) Official vaccinates of dairy breeds twenty (20) months of age or over and official vaccinates of beef breeds twenty-four (24) months of age or over, as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of permanent incisors, or official vaccinates under these ages that are parturient (springers) or postparturient when they disclose complete standard plate test or standard tube test agglutination reactions in the blood titer dilution

of 1:200 or higher.

(i) Positive to the brucellosis card test where it has been the only test conducted.

(ii) Disclose titers of twenty-five percent (25%) fixation (one (1) plus) in a dilution of 1:40 or higher on the complement fixation test, if it is performed.

(iii) Disclose a complete agglutination reaction in the 1:25 dilution or higher on the rivanol test, if it is performed.

(B) All other cattle more than six (6) months of age when they disclose a complete agglutination reaction in the blood titer dilution of 1:100 or higher on the standard plate test or standard tube test.

(i) Are positive to the brucellosis card test where it has been the only test conducted.

(ii) Disclose titers of fifty percent (50%) fixation (two (2) plus) in a dilution of 1:20 or higher on the complement fixation test.

(iii) Disclose a complete agglutination reaction in the 1:25 dilution or higher on the rivanol test.

(C) Found infected by isolation of *Brucella abortus* microorganisms.

The board may accept variations when an epidemiological investigation indicates *Brucella abortus* is not present. A diagnosis of suspect will then be accepted.

~~(28)~~ **(30)** "'S' branded cattle" means cattle that have been identified by branding, with a hot iron, the letter "S" (at least two (2) inches by two (2) inches) placed high on the left tailhead (over the fourth to the seventh coccygeal vertebrae). "S" branding is required for exposed cattle to move in marketing channels from farms or markets to immediate slaughter. Finished fed heifers moving in marketing channels directly to slaughter will be exempted from the "S" branding requirement.

~~(29)~~ **(31)** "'S' brand permit" means a document that is required to accompany animals in marketing channels having a restricted destination. The permit must show the following:

(A) The origin.

(B) The destination.

(C) The number of restricted cattle.

(D) The purpose of the movement.

(E) The USDA backtag numbers (when applied serially, only the beginning and the ending number need be recorded).

(F) A statement certifying to the "S" brand identification.

The permit shall be prepared at the point of origin by a licensed, **Category II** accredited veterinarian, a representative of the board, or a designated official at a quarantined feedlot. A copy of this "S" brand permit shall be immediately sent to the state animal health official with the original accompanying the animals. The original shall be delivered at the destination and retained at that location for a minimum of six (6) months.

~~(30)~~ **(32)** "Suspect" means the following:

(A) Official vaccinates of dairy breeds twenty (20) months of age or over and official vaccinates of beef breeds twenty-four (24) months of age or over, as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of permanent incisor teeth or official vaccinates under these ages that are parturient (springers) or postparturient when they disclosed any standard plate test or standard tube agglutination reactions in the dilution of 1:100 or incomplete agglutination in the 1:200 dilution.

(i) Vaccinated cattle serologically negative to the standard plate test or standard tube test but that are positive to the brucellosis card test, if it is performed.

(ii) Vaccinated cattle having less than twenty-five percent (25%) fixation (one (1) plus) in a dilution of 1:40 and fifty percent (50%) (two (2) plus) or more in a dilution of 1:10 to the complement fixation test, if it is performed.

(B) All other cattle more than six (6) months of age when they disclose a positive rapid screen test or a positive card test or plate titers of incomplete one hundred (100) or over and are not classified as reactors. Cattle having less than fifty percent (50%) fixation (two (2) plus) in a dilution of 1:20 and fifty percent (50%) fixation (two (2) plus) or more in a dilution of 1:10 to the complement fixation test, if it is performed.

(C) The board may accept variations when an epidemiological investigation indicates *Brucella abortus* is not present. A diagnosis of negative will then be accepted. When an epidemiological investigation indicates *Brucella abortus* infection is present, a diagnosis of reactor will be accepted.

~~(31)~~ **(33)** "Tested herd", formerly qualified herd, means cattle for which records show that the complete herd has been subjected to official testing for brucellosis, in accordance with the required procedures for herds. Testing shall be done within the previous twelve (12) months, and the herd must not be known to be affected with brucellosis.

~~(32)~~ **(34)** "Test-eligible cattle" means the following:

(A) All cattle over six (6) months of age except steers, spayed heifers, official calfhood vaccinates under twenty (20) months of age for dairy breeds and twenty-four (24) months of age for beef breeds that are not parturient (springers) or postparturient and feeder cattle held under quarantine and kept separate and apart from all other cattle.

(B) "Market cattle identification (MCI) and blood sampling" means blood sampling, at a slaughtering

establishment, of all cows and bulls over two (2) years of age, including preparturient heifers.

~~(33)~~ **(35)** "Uniform methods and rules" or "UM & R" means minimum standards of current brucellosis eradication procedures recommended by the Brucellosis Committee of the United States Animal Health Association approved by the USDA. The board may accept any of the recommendations of the current uniform methods and rules that are compatible with this rule. In case of conflict, the state rules will prevail.

~~(34)~~ **(36)** "Veterinarian" means a person who:

(A) is licensed and accredited to practice veterinary medicine in Indiana; or

(B) graduated veterinarian employed by Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of USDA.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 2-6-1](#); filed Oct 29, 1984, 8:59 a.m.: 8 IR 163; filed Dec 22, 1986, 3:40 p.m.: 10 IR 1061; filed Sep 6, 1990, 2:30 p.m.: 14 IR 83; errata filed Sep 10, 1990, 9:30 a.m.: 14 IR 155; filed Oct 11, 1996, 2:00 p.m.: 20 IR 740, ineffective under [IC 4-22-2-25](#); filed Mar 27, 1997, 11:15 a.m.: 20 IR 2108; errata, 22 IR 2007; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Sep 29, 2006, 8:56 a.m.: [20061025-IR-345050315FRA](#); readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: [20070516-IR-345070037RFA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 36. [345 IAC 2-6-2](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

### **[345 IAC 2-6-2](#) General requirements; testing procedures; vaccinations**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17-3-13](#)

Sec. 2. (a) This rule pertains to brucellosis in cattle, bison, and goats, when applicable. All brucellosis testing shall be done at:

- (1) state-federal approved laboratories or by qualified regulatory veterinarians employed by the state or federal government; or
- (2) livestock markets by approved licensed, **Category II** accredited veterinarians or personnel under their supervision.

(b) ~~Grade Cattle~~ **tested for brucellosis** shall be identified by breed, sex, approximate age, and either:

- (1) an official ~~numbered~~ eartag; ~~in the right ear; or~~
- (2) a legible tattoo number; ~~or another form of identification approved under [345 IAC 1-2.6-3](#).~~
- (3) ~~an individual brand.~~

A private eartag inserted by the owner or his or her agent, which individually identified each animal in the herd, is permissible as ancillary identification.

~~(c) Purebred cattle shall be identified by breed, sex, age, and either:~~

- ~~(1) an official ear tag in the right ear;~~
- ~~(2) a legible registry tattoo or registration number; or~~
- ~~(3) an individual brand.~~

All identification is to be reported on test charts. ~~or health certificates.~~ **However, if an animal is identified with an official identification number that adheres to the animal identification number (AIN) system, the AIN number is the only form of identification that must be recorded.**

(d) Every approved laboratory conducting tests shall immediately report the results thereof to the board on a test chart furnished by the board. The test chart shall be completed in its entirety, including all identification numbers of each animal tested.

(e) All blood tested at approved auction markets and stockyard laboratories shall be sent immediately to the animal disease diagnostic laboratory at Purdue University for confirmation.

(f) Chain numbers are not acceptable for identification.

(g) Control and use of all brucellosis testing antigens shall be administered by the board. The board shall limit its use only to approved brucellosis testing laboratories and persons authorized to perform the tests.


(h) Calves shall be vaccinated only by a licensed, **Category II** accredited veterinarian with an approved reduced dose vaccine, while between one hundred twenty (120) days and two hundred ninety-nine (299) days of age.

(i) It shall be unlawful for the owner to present any bovine for calfhood vaccination, or for the veterinarian to perform such calfhood vaccination, on any bovine that is not within the approved age span for calfhood vaccination as specified in subsection (h).

(j) The animals so vaccinated shall be identified by

~~(1) an official calfhood vaccination eartag affixed in the right ear; or~~

~~(2) a legible tattoo number or registration number.~~

~~Female multiple offsprings of ova transplants of the same dam must be individually identified at the time of vaccination. and such animals~~ animal shall be further identified in the right ear by tattooing the quarter number, indicating the quarter of the year, followed by the U.S. Registered Shield followed by a number corresponding with the last digit of the year in which the vaccination was done, for example, May 1996 (2V6), or, if RB51 vaccine is used, by tattooing an "R" followed by the U.S. Registered Shield followed by a number corresponding with the last digit of the year in which the vaccination was done, for example, R6.

(k) The veterinarian who administers the vaccine shall submit to the board within ten (10) days an accurate and detailed report of such vaccination on a form prescribed by the board for such purpose.

(l) An animal will be treated as a vaccinate only if it shows a legible vaccination tattoo. Official vaccination tattoos may be applied to both ears. The following identification practices will result in the animal being treated as a nonvaccinate:

(1) Retattooing of vaccinated animals.

(2) Retagging of calfhood vaccinated animals with an official calfhood vaccination tag. However, calfhood vaccinated animals may be retagged with an official pass tag when the vaccination tag is lost.

(3) Multiple vaccination tattoos in a single ear.

(4) Tattooing of an animal that obviously does not correspond with the age of the animal.

(m) Vaccination of cattle at auction markets shall conform to established guidelines as in this rule. In addition, the consignor or agent shall inform the market veterinarian of the maximum age of the calf or calves at unloading. The brucellosis calfhood vaccination record shall be in the name of the consignor.

(n) No male animal of the bovine species shall be vaccinated against brucellosis nor recognized as an official vaccinate.

(o) An officially brucellosis vaccinated animal, which is younger than twenty (20) months of age for dairy breeds and twenty-four (24) months of age for beef breeds shall be tested when deemed advisable by the brucellosis epidemiologist.

(p) With whole herd vaccination, animals older than the age of official vaccination can be vaccinated under specific conditions with a reduced dose of vaccine. All eligible calves shall be vaccinated and identified. (This plan is to be exercised only if and when the board approves the use of reduced dosage of Brucella vaccine in adult herds, in which case the current recommended uniform methods and rules will be used as the guideline.)

(q) Persons or firms engaged in the manufacture, sale, or distribution of Brucella abortus vaccine or any preparation made from or through the agency of Brucella microorganisms shall sell or distribute such products only to duly licensed, **Category II** accredited veterinarians.

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 2-6-2](#); filed Oct 29, 1984, 8:59 a.m.: 8 IR 166; filed Feb 26, 1986, 4:00 p.m.: 9 IR 1567; filed Dec 22, 1986, 3:40 p.m.: 10 IR 1068; filed Nov 28, 1988, 5:35 p.m.: 12 IR 915; filed Sep 6, 1990, 2:30 p.m.: 14 IR 86; filed May 1, 1991, 2:30 p.m.: 14 IR 1724; filed Oct 11, 1996, 2:00 p.m.: 20 IR 743, ineffective under [IC 4-22-2-25](#); filed Mar 27, 1997, 11:15 a.m.: 20 IR 2111; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: [20070516-IR-345070037RFA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 37. [345 IAC 2-6-2.5](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 2-6-2.5](#) Brucellosis requirements for cattle and bison entering Indiana**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17](#)

**Sec. 2.5.** All test eligible cattle entering Indiana for dairy or breeding purposes shall test negative for brucellosis prior to entry, utilizing a test conducted at a state-federal laboratory. The following provisions apply to the entry brucellosis test required in this section:

(1) Calves under four hundred (400) pounds and obviously under one hundred eighty (180) days of age are exempt.

(2) Officially vaccinated cattle of:

(A) beef breeds under twenty-four (24) months of age; and

(B) dairy breeds under twenty (20) months of age;

that are accompanied by proof of vaccination with an approved brucella vaccine and are identified with a legible official vaccination tattoo are exempt.

(3) Feeder cattle must comply with this section.

(4) Cattle that originate from a state that the United States Department of Agriculture certifies as being brucellosis-free are exempt.

(5) Dairy or breeding cattle from Class A and Class B states must meet the following requirements:

(A) Dairy or breeding cattle originating from certified brucellosis-free herds are exempt from the brucellosis entry test provided the health certificate indicates the certified herd number and the date of the last herd test. The last herd test must have been within the twelve (12) months prior to entry into Indiana.

(B) All test eligible dairy or breeding cattle originating from herds that are not certified brucellosis-free must have a negative brucellosis test conducted within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

(C) All test eligible dairy and breeding cattle shall be quarantined at the point of destination and retested for brucellosis at the owner's expense in forty-five (45) to ninety (90) days after entry into Indiana. The retest must be conducted at a state-federal approved laboratory.

(6) A licensed livestock dealer may sell dairy and breeding cattle that have been imported into Indiana from Class A and Class B states before the forty-five (45) to ninety (90) day quarantine and retest period is over if the following requirements are met:

(A) The cattle were imported into Indiana after meeting the import requirements in this rule.

(B) The purchaser signs a form prescribed by the board stating that they are aware of and will comply with the following requirements:

(i) The cattle are quarantined on the premises of the purchaser until the cattle are retested.

(ii) He or she will have the cattle retested for brucellosis in not less than forty-five (45) days and not more than ninety (90) days from date of importation.

(iii) The retest will be conducted at a state-federal approved laboratory.

(iv) Any other provisions agreed to and prescribed on the form.

(C) A copy of the form must be signed by the purchaser and forwarded to the office of the state veterinarian by the seller within seven (7) days of the date of sale.

A person purchasing cattle described in this subdivision may not re consign or sell the cattle until the required testing for brucellosis is completed.

(7) A licensed Indiana auction market may accept farm of origin dairy or breeding cattle, or both, for consignment from any state that is brucellosis free without the brucellosis tests normally required for importation into the state.

(8) Cattle from an adult herd vaccinated for brucellosis, regardless of a particular animal's vaccination status, may not be imported into Indiana except under provisions stipulated on a written permit issued by the Indiana state veterinarian according to established guidelines.

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 2-6-2.5](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 38. [345 IAC 2-6-8](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 2-6-8](#) Testing requirements; owner responsibilities**



Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-15](#)

~~Sec. 8. (a) An owner of cattle that are to be sold, leased, bartered, or exchanged must have a licensed, accredited veterinarian prepare an official health certificate for the cattle within thirty (30) days prior to the sale, lease, barter, or exchange. A copy of the health certificate shall accompany the cattle during transportation. Copies of the health certificate shall be distributed as follows:~~

~~(1) A copy to the recipient of the cattle.~~

~~(2) The veterinarian preparing the certificate must mail the pink and blue copies of the health certificate to the board's office within seven (7) days of preparing the certificate.~~

~~(b) A transaction involving feeder cattle is exempt from the certificate of veterinary inspection requirement in subsection (a). But if the feeder cattle are moved into Indiana from outside the state, the interstate movement requirements in [345 IAC 1-3](#) must be met. An owner or custodian of feeder cattle must keep the feeder cattle separate and apart from all dairy and breeding cattle.~~

~~(c) All cattle sold at an auction market, community sale, or public stockyard must be entered on an approved consignment sheet indicating the name and address of the consignee.~~

~~(d) The following apply to cattle sold for immediate slaughter:~~

~~(1) The transaction is exempt from the certificate of veterinary inspection requirement in subsection (a).~~

~~(2) The cattle shall not be resold or diverted for any other purpose or use.~~

~~(e) (a) The responsibility for having cattle tested in accordance with this rule shall be upon the owner of the cattle prior to any transfer.~~

~~(f) (b) Blood samples for brucellosis tests must be drawn by a licensed, **Category II** accredited veterinarian and tested by the brucellosis testing service laboratory at Purdue University or at such other laboratory as the state veterinarian may designate. Blood samples tested at an approved laboratory at a licensed auction market shall be sent to the animal disease diagnostic laboratory at Purdue University for confirmation.~~

~~(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 2-6-8](#); filed Oct 29, 1984, 8:59 a.m.: 8 IR 171; filed Feb 26, 1986, 4:00 p.m.: 9 IR 1568; filed Dec 22, 1986, 3:40 p.m.: 10 IR 1072; filed Jan 6, 1999, 4:22 p.m.: 22 IR 1481; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Jul 1, 2002, 1:28 p.m.: 25 IR 3740; readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: [20070516-IR-345070037RFA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))~~

SECTION 39. [345 IAC 2-7-2.4](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 2-7-2.4](#) Interstate movement of cervids susceptible to chronic wasting disease**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-18-6](#)

Sec. 2.4. (a) A person moving a cervid into the state must comply with the requirements in this article [345 IAC 2-4-5](#), and [345 IAC 1-3](#).

(b) A person may move or cause to be moved into the state live animals of the family cervidae that are susceptible to CWD only as provided in this section. These are animals of the following genera and their hybrids and related species:

(1) *Odocoileus* (mule deer and whitetail deer).

(2) *Cervus* (elk, wapiti, red deer, and Sika deer).

(3) *Alces* (moose).

(4) Any other species of the family cervidae that:

(A) is found to be susceptible to CWD; and

(B) the state veterinarian designates in writing as being governed by the movement requirements in this rule.

(c) When making a preentry permit determination under [345 IAC 1-3-29\(b\)](#), the state veterinarian may require the applicant to provide any information, including supporting documentation, that is relevant to evaluating the disease risk associated with the movement and compliance with subsections (d) through (g). The state veterinarian may require that the application for a permit be in writing and be submitted not less than one hundred twenty (120) hours prior to the proposed movement date.

(d) The state veterinarian may issue a preentry permit under [345 IAC 1-3-29\(b\)](#) to move a live animal of the species listed in subsection (b) into the state if the epidemiology as it relates to CWD indicates that the proposed movement is consistent with reasonable animal health precautions. The state veterinarian must follow the principles of subsections (e) through (g) when issuing preentry permits.

(e) Except as provided in subsections (f) and (g) and [345 IAC 1-3-29\(c\)](#), the state veterinarian must follow the following principles when issuing preentry permits for live animals:

(1) Each animal in the proposed movement must originate from an area that meets all of the following conditions:

(A) The principal animal health official in the state of origin has authority to quarantine CWD infected, CWD exposed, and CWD suspect animals.

(B) State law in the state of origin requires that a diagnosis of CWD be reported to the principal animal health official of the state.

(C) The state of origin is engaged in surveillance for CWD in captive and free-ranging cervids.

(D) The state of origin is participating in the federal CWD herd certification program under 9 CFR Part 55, Subpart B or the United States Department of Agriculture is administering this CWD certification program in the state.

(E) CWD has not been diagnosed in a captive cervid herd in the state where the herd of origin is located within the sixty (60) months immediately prior to the date of the proposed movement.

(F) CWD has not been diagnosed in a free-ranging cervid in the state where the herd of origin is located within the sixty (60) months immediately prior to the date of the proposed movement.

(G) The herd of origin's premises is not located in a state or federal CWD-quarantine area, CWD-infected area, CWD-containment area, CWD-management area, or a similarly designated CWD control area.

(2) Each animal in the proposed movement must originate from a herd that meets all of the following conditions:

(A) No animal in the herd, no animal that originated from the herd, and no animal that has been traced to the herd has been diagnosed as positive for CWD within the sixty (60) months immediately prior to the date of transportation into Indiana.

(B) The herd is not classified as a CWD-positive, CWD-exposed, or CWD-suspect herd and is not currently designated a trace back or trace forward herd in a CWD epidemiological investigation.

(C) The herd has been enrolled in or subject to an official state or federal surveillance program equivalent to the program described in 9 CFR Part 55, Subpart B whereby the herd has been monitored for CWD for not less than sixty (60) consecutive months and has achieved CWD certified status. The owner of the herd must be in compliance with the surveillance program requirements.

The certification program information shall be:

(i) disclosed when applying for an entry permit under this section; and

(ii) included on the certificate of veterinary inspection required under section 4 of this rule.

(f) The state veterinarian may issue a preentry permit under [345 IAC 1-3-29\(b\)](#) and this section for an animal if the animal has tested negative for CWD using a live animal test that has been approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and the state veterinarian.

(g) The state veterinarian may issue a preentry permit under [345 IAC 1-3-29\(b\)](#) and this section to move a live animal of the species listed in subsection (b) into the state directly to slaughter if all of the following requirements are met:

(1) An official certificate of veterinary inspection is obtained for the animals on the shipment.

(2) Each animal is identified with two (2) forms of identification as required in [345 IAC 1-3-29](#) and the identification is recorded on the certificate of veterinary inspection.

(3) A copy of the certificate of veterinary inspection moves with the animals and is presented to a state or federal official at the slaughtering plant.

(4) The animals are moved directly to a slaughtering plant inspected by the board or the United States Department of Agriculture without stopping and unloading the animals elsewhere in the state.

- (5) The state veterinarian must be provided access to collect samples from each animal for testing for disease.
- (6) The animal must originate from a herd that is not classified as a CWD-positive, CWD-exposed, or CWD-suspect herd and is not currently designated a trace back or trace forward herd in a CWD epidemiological investigation.
- (7) The herd of origin's premises must not be located in a state or federal CWD-quarantine area, CWD-infected area, CWD-containment area, CWD-management area, or a similarly designated CWD control area.
- (8) The permit may contain any other conditions the state veterinarian determines to be necessary to prevent, detect, and control disease.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 2-7-2.4](#); filed Sep 5, 2003, 8:41 a.m.: 27 IR 92; readopted filed Jul 30, 2009, 10:44 a.m.: [20090826-IR-345090368RFA](#); filed May 23, 2013, 3:16 p.m.: [20130619-IR-345120491FRA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 40. [345 IAC 2-8-7](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 2-8-7](#) "Official eartag" defined**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-2](#); [IC 15-17-3](#)

Sec. 7. As used in this rule, "official eartag" means an identification eartag **approved by** the state veterinarian ~~approves as being tamper-resistant and providing unique~~ **under [345 IAC 1-2.6](#) that bears an official** identification ~~for each animal.~~ **number for individual animals. All official eartags applied to animals must bear an official eartag shield.**

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 2-8-7](#); filed Mar 16, 2001, 11:26 a.m.: 24 IR 2455; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: [20070516-IR-345070037RFA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 41. [345 IAC 2-8-7.5](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 2-8-7.5](#) "Official eartag shield" defined**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-2](#); [IC 15-17-3](#)

Sec. 7.5. As used in this rule, "official eartag shield" means the shield-shaped graphic of the U.S. Route Shield with "U.S." or the state postal abbreviation or Tribal alpha code imprinted within the shield.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 2-8-7.5](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 42. [345 IAC 2-8-9](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 2-8-9](#) "Owner-shipper statement" defined**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-2](#); [IC 15-17-3](#)

Sec. 9. As used in this rule, "owner-shipper statement" means a written statement that is signed by the owner or shipper of animals and that includes the following information:

- (1) The ~~number of~~ **location from which** animals ~~to be~~ **are** moved.
- (2) The ~~official ear-tag number~~ **destination** of each animal: ~~the animals.~~
- (3) The ~~species~~ **number** of the animals **covered by the statement.**
- (4) ~~Points~~ **The species** of origin and destination: ~~animal covered.~~
- (5) The name and address of the ~~consignor and consignee.~~ **owner at the time of the movement.**
- (6) **The name and address of the shipper.**
- (7) **The identification of each animal, unless the regulations specifically provide that the identification**

**does not have to be recorded.**

(6) **(8)** A statement that the animals are positive to an official John's disease test.

(7) **(9)** Any additional information required by this rule.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 2-8-9](#); filed Mar 16, 2001, 11:26 a.m.: 24 IR 2455; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: [20070516-IR-345070037RFA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 43. [345 IAC 2.5-1-31](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 2.5-1-31](#) "Official eartag" defined**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17](#)

Sec. 31. "Official eartag" means a **an identification** tag approved by the state veterinarian **under [345 IAC 1-2.6](#)** that ~~when applied to~~ **bears** an animal provides unique **official** identification **number** for ~~that animal.~~ **individual animals. All official eartags applied to animals must bear an official eartag shield. The official eartag must be tamper resistant and have a high retention rate in the animal.**

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 2.5-1-31](#); filed Apr 13, 2005, 12:30 p.m.: 28 IR 2675; readopted filed Nov 1, 2011, 3:50 p.m.: [20111130-IR-345110312RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 44. [345 IAC 2.5-1-31.5](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 2.5-1-31.5](#) "Official eartag shield" defined**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17](#)

**Sec. 31.5. "Official eartag shield" means the shield-shaped graphic of the U.S. Route Shield with "U.S." or the state postal abbreviation or Tribal alpha code imprinted within the shield.**

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 2.5-1-31.5](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 45. [345 IAC 2.5-1-32](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 2.5-1-32](#) "Official identification" or "officially identified" defined**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17](#)

Sec. 32. "Official identification" or "officially identified" means an animal is identified by means of an official eartag, registration tattoo or brand, or other **identification device** or method approved by the state veterinarian that provides unique identification for each animal.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 2.5-1-32](#); filed Apr 13, 2005, 12:30 p.m.: 28 IR 2675; readopted filed Nov 1, 2011, 3:50 p.m.: [20111130-IR-345110312RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 46. [345 IAC 2.5-2-3](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 2.5-2-3](#) Identification**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17](#)

Sec. 3. A person testing an animal **An animal being tested** for tuberculosis must identify the animal **be identified** at that time using official identification **if such identification is not already present**.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 2.5-2-3](#); filed Apr 13, 2005, 12:30 p.m.: 28 IR 2677; readopted filed Nov 1, 2011, 3:50 p.m.: [20111130-IR-345110312RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 47. [345 IAC 2.5-3-2](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 2.5-3-2](#) Tuberculosis requirements for cattle and bison entering the state**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17-3-13](#)

Sec. 2. (a) ~~A person may move cattle and bison into the state only if the requirements of this rule and [345 IAC 1-3](#) are met. The following apply to all cattle and bison entering the state:~~

- ~~(1) Before cattle or bison are moved into the state, the owner must obtain a permit from the board under [345 IAC 1-3-4](#). Permits may be obtained by calling the board at (317) 227-0316.~~
- ~~(2) Cattle and bison entering the state must be accompanied by a certificate as required in [345 IAC 1-3-4](#). Certificates accompanying cattle and bison must indicate the following:
  - ~~(A) The name and address of the following:
    - ~~(i) The owner of the herd of origin.~~
    - ~~(ii) The destination.~~~~
  - ~~(B) The permit number issued by the state veterinarian.~~
  - ~~(C) A description of the animals.~~
  - ~~(D) The official identification of each animal.~~
  - ~~(E) The date or dates and results of any tests for diseases, including tuberculosis, conducted on the animals.~~
  - ~~(F) The herd status, if any, of the herd of origin including the date or dates of any herd tests.~~
  - ~~(G) Any other health information:
    - ~~(i) relevant to the shipment of the animals; or~~
    - ~~(ii) otherwise required by law.~~~~~~
- ~~(3) Cattle and bison must be individually identified before movement into the state as specified in [345 IAC 1-3-3](#).~~

~~(b) (a)~~ Reactor cattle and bison may not be moved into the state unless they are moved directly to an approved slaughtering establishment in a manner that meets the requirements for reactors in 9 CFR 77.17. Exposed cattle and bison may not be moved into the state unless they are moved directly to an approved slaughtering establishment in a manner that meets the requirements for exposed animals in 9 CFR 77.17. Suspect cattle and bison may not be moved into the state unless they are moved directly to an approved slaughtering establishment in a manner that meets the requirements for suspect cattle and bison in 9 CFR 77.17.

~~(c) (b)~~ A person may move into the state sexually intact female cattle of dairy breeds, including dairy cross breeds, that are six (6) months of age or older that originate from an accredited-free state or zone or a modified accredited advanced state or zone only under one (1) of the following conditions:

- ~~(1) The animals are moved:
  - ~~(A) directly to an approved slaughtering establishment for slaughter; or~~
  - ~~(B) through one (1) approved livestock facility;~~and then directly to slaughter.~~
- ~~(2) The animals originate from an accredited herd that has completed the tuberculosis testing necessary for accredited status with negative results within one (1) year before the date of movement into the state.~~
- ~~(3) If the animals are moved:
  - ~~(A) into the state to an exhibition; and~~
  - ~~(B) back out of the state within ten (10) days of arrival;~~the requirements in subsections (d) through (h) apply.~~
- ~~(4) The animals are moved in accordance with a commuter herd agreement under subsection (i).~~
- ~~(5) Each animal, without regard to its age, has tested negative for tuberculosis on an official test conducted within the sixty (60) days immediately before the animal's entering the state. Animals to be moved need not be retested if they were tested negative for tuberculosis as a part of a herd tuberculosis test at their herd of origin~~



within the six (6) months before the movement into the state.

~~(d)~~ **(c)** A person may move into the state cattle and bison other than animals described in subsection (c) that originate from accredited-free states or zones.

~~(e)~~ **(d)** A person may move into the state cattle and bison other than animals described in subsection (c) that originate from modified accredited advanced states or zones if the animals are not infected with and have not been exposed to tuberculosis and one (1) of the following conditions is met:

(1) The animals are moved:

(A) directly to an approved slaughtering establishment for slaughter; or

(B) through one (1) approved livestock facility;

and then directly to slaughter only.

(2) The cattle or bison are as follows:

(A) Steers or spayed heifers.

(B) Officially identified or officially identified by premises of origin identification.

(3) The cattle or bison originate from an accredited herd that has completed the tuberculosis testing necessary for accredited status with negative results within two (2) years before the date of movement into the state.

(4) The cattle and bison are sexually intact animals that are not from an accredited herd, and each animal has tested negative for tuberculosis on an official test conducted within the sixty (60) days immediately before the animal's entering the state. Animals to be moved need not be retested if they were tested negative for tuberculosis as a part of a herd tuberculosis test at their herd of origin within the six (6) months before the movement into the state.

~~(f)~~ **(e)** A person may move into the state cattle and bison that originate from modified accredited states or zones if the animals are not infected with and have not been exposed to tuberculosis and one (1) of the following conditions is met:

(1) The animals are moved:

(A) directly to an approved slaughtering establishment for slaughter; or

(B) through one (1) approved livestock facility;

and then directly to slaughter only.

(2) The cattle or bison are as follows:

(A) Steers or spayed heifers.

(B) Officially identified or identified by official premises of origin identification.

(C) Tested negative for tuberculosis on an official test within the sixty (60) days immediately before the animal's entering the state.

(3) The cattle and bison originate from an accredited herd that has completed the tuberculosis testing necessary for accredited status with negative results within one (1) year before the date of movement into the state.

(4) The cattle and bison are sexually intact animals that are not from an accredited herd and meet each of the following requirements:

(A) The animal originated from a herd that tested negative for tuberculosis to a herd test of animals twelve (12) months of age and older conducted within one (1) year before the date of movement into the state.

(B) Each animal that is two (2) months of age or older has tested negative for tuberculosis on an official test conducted within the sixty (60) days immediately before the animal's entering the state. Animals to be moved need not be retested if they were tested negative for tuberculosis as a part of a herd tuberculosis test at their herd of origin within the sixty (60) days before the movement into the state.

~~(g)~~ **(f)** A person may move into the state cattle and bison that originate from accreditation preparatory states or zones if the animals are not infected with and have not been exposed to tuberculosis and one (1) of the following conditions is met:

(1) The animals are moved:

(A) directly to an approved slaughter establishment for slaughter; or

(B) through one (1) approved livestock facility;

and then directly to slaughter only.

(2) The cattle or bison are as follows:

(A) Steers or spayed heifers.

(B) Officially identified or identified by official premises of origin identification.

(C) Originate from a herd that tested negative for tuberculosis to a herd test conducted within one (1) year before the date of movement into the state.

(D) Tested negative for tuberculosis on an official test within the sixty (60) days immediately before the animal's entering the state.

Animals to be moved need not be retested if they were tested negative for tuberculosis as a part of a herd tuberculosis test at their herd of origin within the six (6) months before the movement into the state.

(3) The cattle and bison:

(A) originate from an accredited herd that has completed the tuberculosis testing necessary for accredited status within one (1) year before the date of movement; and

(B) have tested negative for tuberculosis on an official test within the sixty (60) days immediately before the animal's entering the state.

(4) The cattle and bison are sexually intact animals that are not from an accredited herd and meet each of the following requirements:

(A) The herd from which the animals originated tested negative for tuberculosis to a herd test conducted within one (1) year before the date of movement into the state.

(B) Each animal has tested negative for tuberculosis twice on official tests conducted between sixty (60) and one hundred eighty (180) days apart, with the second test conducted not more than sixty (60) days immediately before the animal's entering the state. The second test is not required if the animals are moved interstate within sixty (60) days following the herd of origin test.

~~(h)~~ (g) A person may move into the state cattle and bison that originate from a nonaccredited state or zone if the animals are as follows:

(1) Not infected with and have not been exposed to tuberculosis.

(2) Moved directly to an approved slaughter establishment for slaughter.

(3) Accompanied by a permit.

(4) Moved in a conveyance that has been sealed with an official seal.

~~(i)~~ (h) Cattle or bison that are members of a recognized and approved commuter herd may be moved interstate in accordance with the applicable commuter herd agreement. Animals must move directly from without commingling with animals from outside the production system under the terms of an approved herd commuter agreement. The state veterinarian may accept applications for commuter herd recognition and issue approvals for commuter herd movements under an approved commuter herd agreement as follows:

(1) Movements must be as follows:

(A) Without change of ownership.

(B) A part of and within the normal operations of a production system.

(2) The commuter herd agreement must address and may waive or alter the following:

(A) The requirements in [345 IAC 1-3](#) for the following:

(i) Permits to enter the state.

(ii) Animal identification.

(iii) Certificates of veterinary inspection.

(B) The requirements in this article for tuberculosis testing.

(3) The owner must do the following:

(A) Keep records of all movements for at least five (5) years.

(B) Present the records to state or federal officials for inspection upon request.

(C) Submit reports as required by the commuter herd agreement.

Commuter herd agreements shall be for a period of one (1) year and must be reviewed and renewed annually to remain in effect.

~~(j)~~ (i) The state veterinarian may permit the movement of any animal, including reactor, exposed, or quarantined cattle and bison, into the state:

(1) for the purpose of research or disposal; or

(2) to further the purposes of this article.

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 2.5-3-2](#); filed Apr 13, 2005, 12:30 p.m.: 28 IR 2679; filed Mar 30, 2006, 1:42 p.m.: 29 IR 2520; readopted filed Nov 1, 2011, 3:50 p.m.: [20111130-IR-345110312RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 48. [345 IAC 2.5-5-3](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

#### **[345 IAC 2.5-5-3](#) Tuberculosis requirements for intrastate movement of cervids**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Sec. 3. (a) A person moving cervids within the state shall meet the **following** requirements: in [345 IAC 2-7](#).

(b) A person moving a cervid from a premises in Indiana to another premises in Indiana must meet the following requirements:

(1) The animal must be individually identified before movement as follows:

(A) Animals that are subject to the chronic wasting disease rule in [345 IAC 2-7](#) must be identified as required by [345 IAC 2-7-3\(b\)\(3\)](#) or [345 IAC 2-7-4\(b\)\(3\)\(B\)](#).

(B) Animals not subject to the chronic wasting disease rule in [345 IAC 2-7](#) must be identified using an official identification that is a tamper resistant ear tag. In addition to the ear tag, the animal may also be identified using the following methods of identification:

(i) Electronic implant.

(ii) Flank tattoo.

(iii) Ear tattoo.

(iv) An identification device approved by the state veterinarian.

However, a person may identify a reindeer using an official method other than an ear tag.

(2) Notwithstanding subdivision (1), the state veterinarian may issue a permit to a person to move a cervid that is identified with an official United States Department of Agriculture back tag if the cervid is moved directly to slaughter at an official state or federally inspected slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter.

(3) (1) One (1) of the following requirements must be met:

(A) The animal tests negative for tuberculosis using an official test conducted within ninety (90) days prior to the date the animal is moved. The animal may be moved to a veterinary clinic or an isolation site approved by the state veterinarian prior to testing if the state veterinarian determines it is necessary or helpful to move the animals to a different location to facilitate testing.

(B) The animal is moved from a herd that is tuberculosis accredited under section 4 of this rule.

(C) The animal is moved from a herd that is tuberculosis qualified under 9 CFR 77.36(a) or tuberculosis monitored under 9 CFR 77.37(a).

(D) The animal is moved from a herd that has been subject to a whole herd test for tuberculosis and all of the following are met:

(i) The whole herd test was conducted within the twelve (12) months prior to movement.

(ii) All animals tested negative for tuberculosis.

(iii) The animal to be moved was part of the herd at the time the whole herd test was conducted or is an animal that was added to the herd after the whole herd test was conducted by moving it from a tuberculosis accredited herd or by being born into the herd.

(E) The animal is less than twelve (12) months of age.

(F) The animal is moved directly to an official state or federally inspected slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter.

(4) (2) The animal must be accompanied by proof of compliance with subdivision (3) *[sic]*, such as the following:

(A) An official certificate of veterinary inspection written for the animal that indicates the tuberculosis test status of the herd or animal.

(B) An official tuberculosis test chart for the herd or animal.

(C) A statement from the herd veterinarian that documents the tuberculosis status of the animal being moved.

(D) A copy of the certificate or notice from the state veterinarian documenting the tuberculosis status of the herd.

(E) A record or certification from the owner that the animal is under twelve (12) months of age.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 2.5-5-3](#); filed Jul 23, 2008, 1:01 p.m.:

[20080820-IR-345070824FRA](#); filed Nov 3, 2009, 3:28 p.m.: [20091202-IR-345090491FRA](#); readopted filed Nov 1, 2011, 3:50 p.m.: [20111130-IR-345110312RFA](#); filed May 23, 2013, 3:16 p.m.: [20130619-IR-345120491FRA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 49. [345 IAC 3-4-2.5](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 3-4-2.5](#) Movement of breeding swine into the state; tests for brucellosis**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17-3-13](#)

**Sec. 2.5. (a)** Before swine for breeding purposes may be transported into the state, the swine must have tested negative for brucellosis on an official test within thirty (30) days prior to transportation into the state. The following swine are exempt from the test required in this subsection:

- (1) Swine under one hundred eighty (180) days of age.
- (2) Swine that originate from a herd that qualifies as a validated brucellosis-free herd.
- (3) Swine that originate from a validated brucellosis-free area. However, feral swine are not exempt.

**(b)** All breeding swine that originate from an area that is not a validated brucellosis-free area are quarantined to the receiving producer's premises and must be:

- (1) isolated from all other animals; and
- (2) tested for brucellosis in not less than thirty (30) nor more than forty-five (45) days after the date of entry. However, not more than fifty (50) head of swine in any one (1) shipment from one (1) farm of origin must be tested after entry.

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 3-4-2.5](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 50. [345 IAC 3-4-3](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 3-4-3](#) Official health certificate required for sale**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15](#)

**Sec. 3. (a)** As long as Indiana maintains a validated brucellosis-free state status, Indiana swine in intrastate commerce are not required to be tested and found negative for brucellosis before:

- (1) sale;
- (2) offer for sale;
- (3) lease;
- (4) barter; or
- (5) exchange.

Interstate swine must satisfy the swine brucellosis requirements of the state of destination. If Indiana loses the validated brucellosis-free state status, the requirements in subsection (b) apply.

**(b)** No person shall sell, offer for sale, lease, barter, or exchange any swine for breeding purposes in Indiana unless the transaction is accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection that meets the requirements in [345 IAC 1-1.5](#) and that indicates the swine are individually identified **under [345 IAC 1-2.6](#)** and negative to brucellosis within the thirty (30) days preceding the date of sale, lease, barter, or exchange, except as follows:

- (1) Swine originating directly from the owner's currently validated brucellosis-free herd.
- (2) Swine under six (6) months of age.
- (3) Swine consigned for immediate slaughter.
- (4) Barrows.
- (5) Swine exempted by the board.

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 73-1, Title III, Sec 1; filed Jan 22, 1974, 9:15 a.m.: Rules and Regs. 1975, p. 179; filed Oct 29, 1984, 9:02 a.m.: 8 IR 178; filed Jun 18, 1990, 3:06 p.m.: 13 IR 1995; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Sep 29, 2006, 8:56 a.m.: [20061025-IR-345050315FRA](#); readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: [20070516-IR-345070037RFA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 51. [345 IAC 3-4-4](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 3-4-4](#) Identification of swine; duty of owner**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17-9-3](#)

**Sec. 4.** The obligation for having each eligible animal tested and individually identified shall be upon the owner

**as follows:**

- (1) The identification shall be by ear tag, tattoo, or ear notch recognized by a national breed registry association: **under the requirements at [345 IAC 1-2.6-4](#).**
- (2) An accredited veterinarian licensed by the state of Indiana shall record individual identification on all swine from which blood samples are taken for the purpose of testing for brucellosis.

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 73-1, Title IV, Sec 1; filed Jan 22, 1974, 9:15 a.m.: Rules and Regs. 1975, p. 180; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: [20070516-IR-345070037RFA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 52. [345 IAC 3-4-14](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 3-4-14](#) Identification of swine in validated herd**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17-9-3](#)

Sec. 14. Identification of swine in a validated herd must be provided by one of the following methods:

- (1) Standard ear notch.
- (2) Tattoo.
- (3) Ear Tags.

**an official form of identification under [345 IAC 1-2.6-4](#). All identification shall be legible.**

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 73-1, Title VIII, Sec 3; filed Jan 22, 1974, 9:15 a.m.: Rules and Regs. 1975, p. 182; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: [20070516-IR-345070037RFA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 53. [345 IAC 3-5.1-2.5](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 3-5.1-2.5](#) Pseudorabies requirements for swine entering Indiana**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17-3-13](#)

**Sec. 2.5. (a) Before breeding swine may be transported into the state, the swine must test negative for pseudorabies on an official serology test that is conducted within the thirty (30) days prior to transportation into the state. However, swine that meet one (1) of the following sets of criteria are exempt from the test required in this subsection:**

- (1) Swine originating from a herd in an area designated by the United States Department of Agriculture as Stage III under the national pseudorabies eradication program and the swine originate from a herd that is a pseudorabies-qualified herd or a qualified pseudorabies-negative gene-altered virus-vaccinated herd, utilizing monthly herd testing, under the national pseudorabies program standards defined in this rule.**
- (2) Swine, except feral swine, from an area designated Stage IV or Stage V by the United States Department of Agriculture under the national pseudorabies eradication program.**

**(b) All breeding swine transported into the state are quarantined to the destination premises and must be isolated from other animals and tested for pseudorabies in not less than thirty (30) nor more than forty-five (45) days from date of entry. However, the following are exemptions and alterations to the test required in this subsection:**

- (1) Not more than fifty (50) head of swine in any one (1) shipment from one (1) farm of origin must be tested after entry.**
- (2) Swine that are shipped directly from a swine herd that is located in an area designated Stage IV or Stage V by the United States Department of Agriculture under the national pseudorabies eradication program are exempt.**
- (3) Swine that originate from a herd in an area designated by the United States Department of Agriculture as Stage III under the national pseudorabies eradication program and the herd of origin is a pseudorabies-qualified herd or qualified negative gene-altered virus-vaccinated herd, utilizing**



monthly herd testing, under the national pseudorabies program standards defined in this rule are exempt.

(c) Feeder pigs that originate from an area designated Stage II or Stage III by the United States Department of Agriculture under the national pseudorabies eradication program must be tested for pseudorabies utilizing an official random sample test (95/10) under the program standards defined in this rule within the thirty (30) days immediately prior to the feeder pigs entering the state. Feeder pigs originating from an area designated Stage III and from a herd that qualifies as a pseudorabies-qualified herd or a qualified negative gene-altered virus-vaccinated herd, utilizing monthly testing, in the program standards defined in this rule are exempt from the test required under this subsection. If the test required in this subsection is not completed or if any feeder pig tests positive for pseudorabies, a person is prohibited from transporting any part of that group of feeder pigs into Indiana.

(d) The owner of feeder pigs that are transported into Indiana shall procure the services of a licensed and accredited veterinarian to test the imported swine for pseudorabies between thirty (30) and forty-five (45) days after entry into Indiana utilizing an official random sample test (95/10) under the program standards defined in this rule. However, the test required in this subsection is waived if one (1) of the following conditions are met:

(1) The swine originated from an area designated Stage IV or Stage V by the United States Department of Agriculture under the national pseudorabies eradication program.

(2) The swine originated from an area designated Stage III by the United States Department of Agriculture under the national pseudorabies eradication program and originated from a herd that qualifies as a pseudorabies-qualified herd or a qualified negative gene-altered virus-vaccinated herd, utilizing monthly testing, under the pseudorabies program standards defined in this rule.

(e) A person may not transport any of the following swine into the state:

(1) Swine that originate from a herd that is known to be infected with the pseudorabies virus.

(2) Swine that originate from a herd located in a state that does not require the reporting of pseudorabies diagnosis or quarantine all known pseudorabies infected swine.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 3-5.1-2.5](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 54. [345 IAC 4-4-2](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

#### [345 IAC 4-4-2](#) Definitions

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17](#)

Sec. 2. (a) The definitions in this section:

- (1) apply throughout this article; and
- (2) shall control over conflicting definitions in 9 CFR 145.1 and 9 CFR 146.1.

(b) "Board" means the Indiana state board of animal health appointed under [IC 15-17-3](#) and its official agents.

(c) "Cooperating state agency" means the official state agency and the board.

(d) "Game birds" means domesticated fowl such as:

- (1) pheasants;
- (2) partridge;
- (3) quail;
- (4) grouse; and
- (5) guineas;

but not doves and pigeons.

~~(d)~~ (e) "National Poultry Improvement Plan" and "NPPI" means the National Poultry Improvement Plan program adopted by reference in section 1 of this rule.

~~(e)~~ (f) "Official state agency" means the Indiana state poultry association appointed under [IC 15-17-10-15](#).

(g) "Poultry" means domesticated fowl, including the following:

- (1) Chickens.
- (2) Turkeys.
- (3) Ostriches.
- (4) Emus.
- (5) Rheas.
- (6) Cassowaries.
- (7) Waterfowl.
- (8) Game birds.

The term does not include doves and pigeons.

~~(f)~~ (h) "State animal disease control official" means the state veterinarian.

~~(g)~~ (i) "State animal health authority" means the board.

~~(h)~~ (j) "State veterinarian" means the Indiana state veterinarian appointed under [IC 15-17-4](#).

~~(i)~~ (k) "USDA" means the United States Department of Agriculture.

(l) "Waterfowl" means domesticated fowl that normally swim, such as ducks and geese.

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 4-4-2](#); filed Dec 18, 2000, 9:57 a.m.: 24 IR 1341; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: [20070516-IR-345070037RFA](#); errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: [20081022-IR-345080767ACA](#); filed Dec 14, 2010, 4:09 p.m.: [20110112-IR-345100332FRA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 55. [345 IAC 4-4-5](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 4-4-5](#) Pullorum-typhoid and Mycoplasma gallisepticum requirement for poultry entering Indiana**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-3](#); [IC 15-17-18-6](#)

**Sec. 5. Poultry or hatching eggs entering Indiana must meet one (1) of the following requirements for the eradication of pullorum-typhoid and Mycoplasma gallisepticum:**

(1) The flock or hatchery of origin is:

(A) a participant in the NPIP for the eradication of:

(i) pullorum-typhoid; and

(ii) Mycoplasma gallisepticum in turkeys; or

(B) following a program similar to that described in clause (A) that has been officially approved by the board.

(2) The individual birds have passed a negative test for pullorum-typhoid and, in turkeys, a negative test for Mycoplasma gallisepticum within thirty (30) days prior to the date of importation.

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 4-4-5](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 56. [345 IAC 4-4-6](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 4-4-6](#) Pullorum-typhoid testing for poultry moving to exhibition**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-15-9](#)

**Sec. 6. All poultry for exhibition except waterfowl shall test negative for pullorum-typhoid within ninety**

(90) days prior to the date of their exhibition, originate from a NPIP U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flock within the past year, hatched from eggs originating from a NPIP U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flock within the past year, or the entire flock must be NPIP U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean. The test results must be presented to a representative of the board upon request on an approved laboratory form, certificate of veterinary inspection, NPIP document, or another form of documentation approved by the board.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 4-4-6](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.:  
[20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 57. [345 IAC 5-2-4.5](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 5-2-4.5](#) "Approved livestock facility" defined**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-3-13](#)

**Sec. 4.5. "Approved livestock facility" means a stockyard, livestock market, buying station, concentration point, or any other premises licensed or approved by the board.**

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 5-2-4.5](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.:  
[20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 58. [345 IAC 5-2-28](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 5-2-28](#) "Low-risk commercial flock", "low-risk exposed animal", and "low-risk goat" defined**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-3](#)

Sec. 28. (a) "Low-risk commercial flock" means a flock composed of commercial whitefaced, whitefaced cross, or commercial hair sheep or commercial goats that meet the following requirements:

(1) The sheep and goats were born in and have resided throughout their lives in flocks with no known risk factors for scrapie, including exposure to female blackfaced sheep.

(2) The flock never has:

(A) contained a scrapie-positive female, suspect female, or high-risk animal; or

(B) been an infected, exposed, or source flock or a flock under investigation.

(3) The animals are identified using identification recognized for breeding animals in [345 IAC 5-4-2\(e\)](#): [345 IAC 1-2.6](#).

(4) The flock is located in a state where in the preceding ten (10) years low-risk commercial flock has **not** been designated a source or infected flock.

~~(b) "Low-risk commercial goat" means a low-risk goat that is from a herd in which animals are moved to slaughter, directly or through slaughter channels, or any animal raised only for meat or fiber production and not registered with a sheep and goat registry or used for exhibition.~~

~~(e)~~ **(b)** "Low-risk exposed animal" means an exposed animal that meets one (1) or more of the following sets of circumstances:

(1) The animal's exposure was to a positive animal that:

(A) was not born in the flock; and

(B) did not lamb in the flock or enclosure where the exposed animal resided.

(2) The exposed animal most likely resided in the infected or source flock only before scrapie was introduced to the premises based on the flock history or five (5) years of known nonexposure.

(3) The state veterinarian determines that the animal was:

(A) maintained at a location or during a time when infection was highly unlikely to have occurred; and

(B) not exposed to the lambing or kidding of an infected animal, in an infected or source flock, or lambing or kidding area before it had been cleaned and disinfected.

(4) The animal is male and was not born in an infected or source flock.

(5) The animal is a wether.

(d) **(c)** "Low-risk goat" means a goat that is not scrapie-positive, suspect, high-risk, or exposed, that has not been commingled with sheep other than sheep from low-risk commercial flocks, and is from one (1) of the following states:

- (1) A state in which scrapie has not been identified in a goat during the preceding ten (10) years.
- (2) A state in which scrapie has been identified in a goat during the preceding ten (10) years, but one (1) of the following set of requirements applies:
  - (A) The scrapie-positive goat was not born in the state or it:
    - (i) resided in the state for less than seventy-two (72) months; and
    - (ii) did not kid while in the state.
  - (B) The scrapie-positive goat was commingled with sheep, but the flock records allowed a complete epidemiologic investigation to be completed with all resulting infected, source, and exposed goat herds completing flock plans and compliant with postexposure monitoring and management plan.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 5-2-28](#); filed Jan 5, 2006, 8:00 a.m.: 29 IR 1541; readopted filed Aug 16, 2012, 8:27 a.m.: [20120912-IR-345120197RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 59. [345 IAC 5-2-33](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 5-2-33](#) "Official eartag" defined**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-3](#)

Sec. 33. "Official eartag" means a **an identification** tag approved by the state veterinarian **under [345 IAC 1-2.6](#)** that when applied to an animal provides unique **bears an official** identification **number** for that animal. **individual animals. All official eartags applied to animals must contain unique identification for each animal or a premises identification number, or both, as determined by the state veterinarian. bear an official eartag shield. The official eartag must be tamper resistant and have a high retention rate in the animal.**

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 5-2-33](#); filed Jan 5, 2006, 8:00 a.m.: 29 IR 1542; readopted filed Aug 16, 2012, 8:27 a.m.: [20120912-IR-345120197RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 60. [345 IAC 5-2-33.5](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 5-2-33.5](#) "Official eartag shield" defined**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-3](#)

Sec. 33.5. "Official eartag shield" means the shield-shaped graphic of the U.S. Route Shield with "U.S." or the state postal abbreviation or Tribal alpha code imprinted within the shield.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 5-2-33.5](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 61. [345 IAC 5-2-35](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 5-2-35](#) "Official identification" defined**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-3](#)

Sec. 35. "Official identification" means an identification method approved by the state veterinarian under ~~this article.~~ **[345 IAC 1-2.6](#).**

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 5-2-35](#); filed Jan 5, 2006, 8:00 a.m.: 29 IR 1542; readopted filed Aug 16, 2012, 8:27 a.m.: [20120912-IR-345120197RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 62. [345 IAC 5-2-35.5](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 5-2-35.5](#) "Official identification number" defined**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-3](#)

Sec. 35.5. "Official identification number" means a nationally unique number that is permanently associated an animal or group of animals and that adheres to one (1) of the following systems:

- (1) National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES).
- (2) Animal identification number (AIN).
- (3) Location-based number system.
- (4) Flock-based number system.
- (5) Any other numbering system approved by the state veterinarian for the official identification of animals.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 5-2-35.5](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 63. [345 IAC 5-2-39](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 5-2-39](#) "Permit" defined**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-3](#)

Sec. 39. "Permit" means an official document issued by the USDA, the state veterinarian, or an accredited veterinarian for the movement of animals. A permit must be issued at the point of origin, must be reissued for each change in destination, and must contain the following information:

- (1) The name and address of the animal's owner.
- (2) The origin and destination of the animal.
- (3) The number of animals covered.
- (4) The purpose of the movement.
- (5) Whether the animal is from an exposed, noncompliant, infected, or source flock or a flock under investigation.
- (6) Whether the animal is a high-risk, exposed, scrapie-positive, or scrapie-suspect animal.
- (7) ~~The All forms of~~ official identification of ~~on~~ each animal. ~~including the following:~~
  - ~~(A) Eartag numbers.~~
  - ~~(B) Animal registered breed association tattoos and brands.~~
  - ~~(C) United States Department of Agriculture back tag.~~
  - ~~(D) Registered breed association registration number.~~
  - ~~(E) Any other form of official identification on each animal.~~
- (8) The transportation vehicle license number or other identification number.
- (9) If the shipment is sealed, the seal number.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 5-2-39](#); filed Jan 5, 2006, 8:00 a.m.: 29 IR 1543; readopted filed Aug 16, 2012, 8:27 a.m.: [20120912-IR-345120197RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 64. [345 IAC 5-3-4](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 5-3-4](#) Certificates of veterinary inspection**

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-3-13](#)

Sec. 4. Certificates of veterinary inspection required under this article shall **meet the requirements in [345 IAC 1-1.5-2](#) and** contain the following **additional** information:

- (1) ~~The identification of each animal to be moved, including the following:~~
  - ~~(A) The official eartag number of each animal.~~

- ~~(B) Individual animal registered breed association registration number, tattoo, and brand, if any.~~
- ~~(C) Any other official identification.~~
- ~~(2) The number of animals covered by the certificate.~~
- ~~(3) The purpose for which the animals are being moved.~~
- ~~(4) The points of origin and destination.~~
- ~~(5) The consignor and consignee.~~
- ~~(6) (1) An indication whether the animal is or is not a:~~
  - ~~(A) scrapie-positive;~~
  - ~~(B) suspect;~~
  - ~~(C) high-risk; or~~
  - ~~(D) exposed;~~animal.
- ~~(7) (2) An indication of whether the animal originated in:~~
  - ~~(A) an infected;~~
  - ~~(B) a source;~~
  - ~~(C) an exposed; or~~
  - ~~(D) a noncompliant;~~flock.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 5-3-4](#); filed Jan 5, 2006, 8:00 a.m.: 29 IR 1546; readopted filed Aug 16, 2012, 8:27 a.m.: [20120912-IR-345120197RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 65. [345 IAC 5-4-1](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

#### [345 IAC 5-4-1](#) Official identification

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-3-13](#)

Sec. 1. (a) The state veterinarian will issue official premises identification numbers to sheep and goat owners. The state veterinarian may use the following:

- ~~(1) The A premises identification number issued under the National Animal Identification Program implemented under [345 IAC 1-2.5](#).~~ **having the meaning set forth in [345 IAC 1-2.5-2](#).**
- (2) A number that consists of the state postal zip code abbreviation followed by a unique alphanumeric number or name.
- (3) Any other alphanumeric numbering system that is:
  - (A) unique across the country; and
  - (B) compatible with federal animal health programs.

(b) Only tags approved by the state veterinarian shall be used as official identification under this article. Tags approved by the United States Department of Agriculture may be used to move animals into the state.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 5-4-1](#); filed Jan 5, 2006, 8:00 a.m.: 29 IR 1546; readopted filed Aug 16, 2012, 8:27 a.m.: [20120912-IR-345120197RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 66. [345 IAC 5-4-2](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

#### [345 IAC 5-4-2](#) Official identification of animals required

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-3-13](#)

Sec. 2. (a) The owner of sheep or goats shall identify the sheep and goats to the animal's flock of birth using official identification. If the flock of birth cannot be determined, animals shall be identified to their flock of origin.

~~But,~~ **However,** animals that meet one (1) of the following criteria need not be identified under this rule:

- (1) Sheep in slaughter channels if they are under eighteen (18) months of age.
- (2) Goats in slaughter channels **if they are under eighteen (18) months of age.**
- ~~(3) Low-risk commercial goats.~~



**(3) Wethers for exhibition that are being moved within the state under the requirements in subsection (c).**

~~(4) Wethers for exhibition and wethers under eighteen (18) months of age that are being moved within the state.~~

(5) Animals shipped directly to an approved slaughter establishment or approved market when:

- (A) all of the animals transported in a section of the truck originate from the same premises; and
- (B) the animals are accompanied by an owner's statement containing information sufficient for the establishment or market to identify the animals.

(6) Animals moved by an owner for management reasons from one (1) premises owned or leased by the owner of the animals to another premises owned or leased by the owner of the animals.

(b) The owner of sheep or goats that are required to be identified under subsection (a) must identify the animals at the earliest of the following events:

- (1) Upon change of ownership.
- (2) Before being commingled with sheep or goats from any other flock of origin.
- (3) Before arriving at an exhibition.
- (4) When moved to a market, one (1) of the following apply:
  - (A) Upon unloading the animals at the market.
  - (B) If the market agrees to act as an agent for the owner to apply official identification to animals, the animals may enter the market without official identification but must be identified before leaving the market. **But, However,** animals must be kept separate from all other animals from different flocks of origin or flocks of birth until such time as they are identified. The owner shall provide to the market agent an owner's statement providing information needed to identify the animals to their flock of birth as required under this article.
- (5) When moved directly to a slaughter plant that has agreed to act as an agent for the owner to apply official identification to animals, upon arrival at the slaughter plant. **But, However,** animals must be kept separate from all other animals from different flocks of origin or flocks of birth until such time as they are identified. The owner shall provide to the slaughter plant an owner's statement providing information needed to identify the animals to their flock of birth as required under this article.

~~(c) The owner of an animal that must be identified a wether under this section eighteen (18) months of age moving to an exhibition shall identify the animal using one (1) of the following means:~~

- ~~(1) An official eartag.~~
- ~~(2) A registration tattoo approved by the state veterinarian. The state veterinarian may approve legible registration tattoos that are recorded in the book of record of a sheep or goat registry association. Animals identified with registration tattoos must be accompanied by a registration certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection.~~
- ~~(3) For animals that are moved directly to slaughter or that are moved for grazing or other management purposes without a change of ownership, one (1) of the following:
  - ~~(A) An official eartag.~~
  - ~~(B) A registration tattoo approved by the state veterinarian.~~
  - ~~(C) An official back tag or poll tag.~~
  - ~~(D) Clearly visible and legible paint brands.~~~~
- ~~(4) Goats that are registered with a national goat registry association that allows the use of electronic implants for official registry identification may use such electronic identification if the following conditions are met:
  - ~~(A) The electronic implant number is recorded on the registration certificate accompanying the animal, and the animal is accompanied by an implant reader that will read the implant in the animal or a certificate of veterinary inspection that contains a list of the implant numbers and a certification by an accredited veterinarian that the veterinarian read and checked the identification against the registration certificates.~~
  - ~~(B) An implant reader that will read the implant in the animal is available at the exhibition for use by state or federal officials.~~
  - ~~(C) The animals are being moved for exhibition or sale with transfer of the registration papers to a new owner who has a reader that can read the implant in the animal.~~~~

**a unique form of identification. The method of identification is not required to be an official form of identification under [345 IAC 1-2.6-5](#).**

(d) No person may:

- (1) sell;
- (2) transport;
- (3) receive for transportation or sale; or

(4) offer for sale or transportation;  
any sheep or goats that have not been identified as required under this section.

(e) Animals that have been identified under this section shall remain so identified. The owner or custodian of an animal that loses its official identification shall reidentify the animal according to the requirements of this section prior to commingling the animal with any other animals.

(f) A person may not apply official identification containing a premises identification number to an animal that did not originate from the premises corresponding to that premises identification number. ~~But,~~ **However**, an owner may apply a premises identification number to the owner's animal that resides in the flock but came from outside the flock as long as the records required under this article are kept.

(g) No person may remove or tamper with any official identification required to be on a sheep or a goat.

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 5-4-2](#); filed Jan 5, 2006, 8:00 a.m.: 29 IR 1547; readopted filed Aug 16, 2012, 8:27 a.m.: [20120912-IR-345120197RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 67. [345 IAC 5-5-1](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 5-5-1](#) Interstate movement into the state**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17-3-13](#)

Sec. 1. (a) A person moving sheep or goats into the state must meet the animal identification requirements in [345 IAC 5-4](#).

~~(b) A person moving sheep or goats into the state must obtain a permit from the state veterinarian before moving the animals into the state as required under [345 IAC 1-3-4](#). Permits may be obtained by calling (317) 227-0316.~~

~~(c) (b)~~ A person moving sheep or goats into the state shall procure the services of a licensed and accredited veterinarian to prepare a certificate of veterinary inspection **under the requirements of [345 IAC 1-1.5](#)** for all of the animals that are to be moved. **The certification of veterinary inspection must be issued within the thirty (30) days immediately prior to the date of movement.** The completed certificate must accompany the animals while being moved. ~~A copy of the completed certificate shall be mailed or otherwise delivered to the board office within seven (7) days of the movement.~~

~~(d) (c)~~ A person may move sheep or goats that are not scrapie-positive, scrapie-suspect, or high-risk animals into the state without a certificate of veterinary inspection ~~or a permit~~ otherwise required under this section under the following circumstances:

- (1) The animals are moved directly through the state en route to another state.
- (2) The animals are moved directly to slaughter in the state.
- (3) The animals are moved in slaughter channels to slaughter. A person moving animals in slaughter channels must do the following:
  - (A) Deliver to the recipient of the animals at the first point of concentration an owner statement.
  - (B) Consign the animals for slaughter only or otherwise designate to the recipient that the animals are slaughter only animals.

**(4) The animals are moved directly to an approved livestock facility.**

~~(4) (5)~~ The state veterinarian may allow a person to move into the state an animal without a certificate of veterinary inspection in order to facilitate the diagnosis, prevention, or control of disease.

~~(e) (d)~~ The following animals must be moved directly to a slaughter establishment or directly to a market where they are sold as slaughter only animals:

- (1) An animal sold as a slaughter animal.
- (2) An animal that is identified as a slaughter animal by the following:
  - (A) Tag or other identification.

(B) Slaughter only official paperwork.

(3) An animal that is marked a slaughter animal on its:

(A) bill of sale;

(B) certificate of veterinary inspection; or

(C) shipping manifest.

(f) (e) Moving scrapie-positive or scrapie-suspect sheep and goats into the state is prohibited.

(g) (f) Sexually intact high-risk animals and sexually intact animals from an infected or source flock that are not scrapie-positive or suspect animals must be moved directly to:

(1) slaughter; or

(2) a terminal feedlot.

(h) (g) Sexually intact exposed animals that are not scrapie-positive, suspect, or high-risk animals and are not animals from an infected or source flock that are pregnant or have a visible vaginal discharge may only be moved directly to slaughter or a terminal feedlot.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 5-5-1](#); filed Jan 5, 2006, 8:00 a.m.: 29 IR 1548; readopted filed Aug 16, 2012, 8:27 a.m.: [20120912-IR-345120197RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 68. [345 IAC 5-5-2](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 5-5-2](#) Intrastate movement**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17-3-13](#)

Sec. 2. (a) A person moving sheep and goats within the state must meet the animal identification requirements in [345 IAC 1-2.6](#) and [345 IAC 5-4](#).

(b) The following animals must be moved directly to a slaughter establishment or directly to a market where they are sold as slaughter only animals:

(1) An animal sold as a slaughter animal.

(2) An animal that is identified as a slaughter animal by the following:

(A) Tag or other identification.

(B) Slaughter only official paperwork.

(3) An animal that is marked a slaughter animal on its:

(A) bill of sale;

(B) certificate of veterinary inspection; or

(C) shipping manifest.

(c) Moving the following sheep or goats within the state is prohibited unless the state veterinarian issues a permit for the movement and the conditions of the permit and the requirements in [345 IAC 5-6](#) are met:

(1) Scrapie-positive animals.

(2) Suspect animals.

(3) High-risk animals.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 5-5-2](#); filed Jan 5, 2006, 8:00 a.m.: 29 IR 1549; readopted filed Aug 16, 2012, 8:27 a.m.: [20120912-IR-345120197RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 69. [345 IAC 6-1.1-4.6](#) IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 6-1.1-4.6](#) EIA requirements for horses entering Indiana**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17-3-13](#)

**Sec. 4.6. (a) All equines moved into Indiana must have tested negative for EIA within the twelve (12) months prior to the animal entering Indiana. The animal must be accompanied by an official laboratory test report indicating the negative EIA test. The following animals are exempt from the testing required in this subsection:**

- (1) Suckling foals if they are accompanied by their dam and the dam meets the testing requirements in this subsection.**
- (2) Equine sold for slaughter.**
- (3) The state veterinarian may exempt equine from the import test required in this subsection to accommodate unique and emergency situations if the waiver does not subject Indiana equine to a substantial risk of EIA infection.**
- (4) Animals exempted under subsection (b).**

**(b) A person may move an equine animal into the state directly to an Indiana licensed livestock market without the negative test for EIA described in subsection (a) if the market facility collects a sample and submits it for EIA testing immediately upon the animal's arrival at the market.**

**(c) The state veterinarian may order any equine not tested for EIA prior to entry into Indiana be tested for EIA after entry into Indiana.**

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 6-1.1-4.6](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.:  
[20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 70. [345 IAC 7-3.5-2](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

#### **[345 IAC 7-3.5-2](#) Definitions**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17](#)

Sec. 2. The following definitions apply throughout this rule:

**(1) "Animal identification number" or "AIN" means a numbering system for the official identification of individual animals in the United States that provides a nationally unique identification number for each animal. The AIN consists of fifteen (15) digits, with the first three (3) being the country code (840 for the United States or a unique country code for a U.S. territory that has such a code and elects to use it in place of the 840 code). The AIN beginning with the 840 prefix may not be applied to animals known to have been born outside the United States.**

~~(1)~~ **(2) "Board" means the Indiana state board of animal health appointed under [IC 15-17-3](#).**

~~(2)~~ **(3) "Cattle" means all dairy and beef animals and bison.**

~~(3)~~ **(4) "Concentration point" means a licensed place of business under the provisions of [IC 15-17-14](#) where only feeder pigs, to which the licensee of such point has taken title, are assembled for resale within or without of the state of Indiana.**

~~(4)~~ **(5) "Consignee" means one to whom livestock is delivered or assigned for the purpose of sale, resale, or exchange.**

~~(5)~~ **(6) "Consignment" or "consigning" means the act of delivering or shipping domestic animals to another for sale, resale, or exchange.**

~~(6)~~ **(7) "Consignor" means any person consigning, shipping, or delivering domestic animals for sale, resale, or exchange.**

~~(7)~~ **(8) "Dealer" means any person engaged in the business of dealing and includes, but is not limited to, the following:**

(A) Stockyards.

(B) Auction markets.

(C) Buying stations.

(D) Concentration points.

~~(8)~~ **(9) "Dealing" means buying, selling, trading, or negotiating the transfer of livestock either for:**

(A) processing into meat products in conjunction with the operation of a business enterprise; or

(B) the purpose of resale, transfer, or final disposition in any other manner.

~~(9)~~ **(10) "Domestic animals" has the meaning set forth in [IC 15-17-2-26](#).**

~~(10)~~ **(11) "Draft" means a group of animals that are weighed and sold together as a unit.**

**(12) "Flock-based number system" means a combination of a flock identification number (FIN) with a**

**producer's unique livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique identification number for an animal.**

~~(44)~~ **(13)** "Immediate slaughter" means any domestic animals purchased or sold for slaughter must:

(A) be consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment or be slaughtered within seven (7) days of first consignment; and

(B) not be diverted for further feeding or breeding purposes.

~~(42)~~ **(14)** "Inspection" means a critical observation of livestock by a licensed, accredited veterinarian or by one under his or her direct supervision and conducted in a manner that will lend itself to the disclosure of the apparent physical condition or health status of the animals inspected.

~~(43)~~ **(15)** "Licensee" means any person:

(A) licensed by the state of Indiana as an individual or market facility dealer; or

(B) holding a combination license.

~~(44)~~ **(16)** "Livestock" has the meaning set forth in [IC 15-17-47\(a\)](#) [*sic*, [IC 15-17-2-47\(a\)](#)].

~~(45)~~ **(17)** "Livestock auction market" or "auction market" means an established place of business and contiguous surroundings where domestic animals are consigned to be sold at public auction upon a commission basis to be paid by the consignor at which place the operator of the business acts as agent for consignor.

**(18) "Location-based number system" means a combination of a state issued LID or a PIN with a producer's unique livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique and herd-unique identification number for an animal.**

~~(46)~~ **(19)** "Market facility" means a livestock auction market, stockyard, or concentration point.

**(20) "National Uniform Eartagging System" or "NUES" means a numbering system for the official identification of individual animals in the United States that provides a nationally unique identification number for each animal.**

~~(47)~~ **(21)** "Nonambulatory" or "downed" animal means a conscious animal that is unable to stand or walk without assistance.

~~(48)~~ **(22)** "Official health certificate", "certificate of veterinary inspection", or "CVI" means a form that meets the requirements for a certificate of veterinary inspection in [345 IAC 1-1.5](#).

**(23) "Official identification number" means a nationally unique number that is permanently associated with an animal or group of animals and that adheres to one (1) of the following systems:**

**(A) National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES).**

**(B) Animal identification number (AIN).**

**(C) Location-based number system.**

**(D) Flock-based number system.**

**(E) Any other numbering system approved by the state veterinarian for the official identification of animals.**

**(24) "Officially identified" means identified by means of an official identification device or method approved by the state veterinarian in accordance with this article.**

~~(49)~~ **(25)** "Permit" means permission granted by the board for the importation of domestic animals that will include an identification number of the permit.

~~(20)~~ **(26)** "Person" means any of the following:

(A) An individual or individuals of either sex.

(B) Firms.

(C) Copartnerships.

(D) Corporations.

(E) Associations.

(F) Cooperatives.

(G) Joint ventures of all kinds.

(H) Places of residence.

(I) Any other groups or combinations acting in concert.

~~(24)~~ **(27)** "Quarantined" means the subject of an order issued by the board restricting the movement of animals onto or off of a premises.

~~(22)~~ **(28)** "Sale" means:

(A) sale;

(B) lease;

(C) donation;

(D) trade; or

(E) exchange in any manner.

~~(23)~~ **(29)** "Sell" means to:

(A) sell;

(B) lease;

- (C) donate;
- (D) trade;
- (E) barter; or
- (F) exchange in any manner.

{24} **(30)** "Selling" means:

- (A) selling;
- (B) leasing;
- (C) donating;
- (D) trading;
- (E) bartering; or
- (F) exchanging in any manner.

{25} **(31)** "Slaughtering establishment" means a place of business where domestic animals are slaughtered and meat products are processed for human consumption subject to federal, state, or local inspection.

{26} **(32)** "Slaughter only market" means any market facility where all animals purchased are consigned directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment or sold for direct reassignment to a recognized slaughtering establishment but not including auction markets.

{27} **(33)** "State veterinarian" means the state veterinarian appointed under [IC 15-17-4](#).

{28} **(34)** "Stockyard" means any place of business commonly known or advertised as a stockyard, and which is operated for compensation or profit as a public market consisting of sheds, pens, or other enclosures, and their contiguous appurtenances in which live livestock is received from the public and kept temporarily for sale, marketing, or shipping.

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 7-3.5-2](#); filed Jan 20, 1988, 4:01 p.m.: 11 IR 1750; filed Nov 20, 1997, 2:45 p.m.: 21 IR 1285; errata filed Dec 5, 1997, 9:15 a.m.: 21 IR 1349; errata filed Mar 23, 1998, 10:05 a.m.: 21 IR 2990; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Dec 31, 2001, 10:02 a.m.: 25 IR 1609; filed Sep 29, 2006, 8:56 a.m.: [20061025-IR-345050315FRA](#); readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: [20070516-IR-345070037RFA](#); errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: [20081022-IR-345080767ACA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 71. [345 IAC 7-3.5-9](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

#### **[345 IAC 7-3.5-9](#) Dealer and market facility records**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#); [IC 15-17-14-9](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17-15-2](#)

Sec. 9. **(a)** The records of each dealer shall fully disclose the true ownership of such business by stockholders or otherwise. The dealer's records shall fully and correctly disclose all purchases, sales, or transfers involving livestock and shall include the following information:

- (1) The description and identification of each animal or draft received for sale or consignment.
- (2) The name and address of the seller or consignor.
- (3) The date on which such animals were received.
- (4) The name and address of the buyer or consignee.
- (5) The description of each animal or draft sold to each buyer.
- (6) The price paid for each animal or draft and, if sold by weight, the number and live weight for which each animal or draft was sold.
- (7) A record of individual animal identification, ~~including such as eartags ear notches, and backtags, tattoos, or brands.~~ **If an animal is officially identified with an official identification number that adheres to the animal identification number (AIN) system, the AIN number is the only form of identification that must be recorded.**
- (8) Any commissions or other charges withheld or deducted and the net proceeds paid to the seller or consignor.
- (9) If tested, individual test records, health records, and health certificates.
- (10) Any other facts necessary to complete the account and reflect the true nature of the transaction.

**(b) For animals bought, sold, or transferred by or through a licensed dealer, the dealer must keep as a part of their records a copy of any CVIs or alternate documentation required to move the animals.**

**(c) A licensed market facility receiving animals from out of state that do not move directly to slaughter**



must submit biweekly reports to the board that contain the following information:

- (1) Name and address of the out of state consignor.
- (2) Number and species of animals consigned.
- (3) Official identification present on the animals or applied to the animals, if such identification is required for the interstate movement.

The information shall be submitted in the form and method required by the state veterinarian.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 7-3.5-9](#); filed Jan 20, 1988, 4:01 p.m.: 11 IR 1753; filed Nov 20, 1997, 2:45 p.m.: 21 IR 1289; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: [20070516-IR-345070037RFA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 72. [345 IAC 7-3.5-9.5](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 7-3.5-9.5](#) Records and facilities inspection; falsification, retention**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17](#)

Sec. 9.5. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to:

- (1) make or cause to be made a false entry or statement of fact in any report or record kept by any business subject to this rule; and
- (2) willfully mutilate, alter, deface, remove, or otherwise destroy any identification or to otherwise change or conceal the true identity of any animal that is required by state or federal law to be identified.

(b) Every person licensed by the state as an individual or market facility dealer and their agents and employees shall, upon request during ordinary business hours, permit authorized representatives of the board to:

- (1) enter the licensee's place of business for the purpose of examining records, accounts, and memoranda pertinent to livestock transactions made in connection with the licensee's business;
- (2) make copies of such records, memoranda, or accounts; and
- (3) inspect such property and facilities used in connection with such business as may be necessary to effectively carry out the duties of the board.

(c) Records required to be kept by this rule shall be kept open for inspection by authorized personnel of the board for a period of ~~two (2)~~ **three (3)** years, **but records for:**

- (1) cattle;
- (2) bison;
- (3) sheep;
- (4) goats;
- (5) cervids; and
- (6) equines;

**must be kept for five (5) years.**

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 7-3.5-9.5](#); filed Nov 20, 1997, 2:45 p.m.: 21 IR 1290; errata filed Dec 5, 1997, 9:15 a.m.: 21 IR 1349; errata filed Mar 23, 1998, 10:05 a.m.: 21 IR 2990; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: [20070516-IR-345070037RFA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 73. [345 IAC 7-3.5-14](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 7-3.5-14](#) Animals not intended for slaughter; inspection and identification**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17](#)

Sec. 14. (a) Dealers having the custody of animals subject to inspection under state or federal law shall make the animals readily available to inspecting agencies in such manner as to preserve the identity of the consignment until such inspection has been completed.

(b) Employees of the board and all other persons duly authorized by the state veterinarian shall have the right to inspect any animal at market facilities in Indiana in order to determine ownership, point of origin, evaluate the health of the animals, and pursue any lawful objective of the board.

(c) When animals are tested, vaccinated, or otherwise professionally treated by a qualified veterinarian on the premises of a market facility incidentally to their being sold or offered for sale through such market, it shall be the duty of the market operator to furnish the veterinarian:

- (1) all available identification of the animal;
- (2) the name and address of the consignor; and
- (3) all other pertinent information that may be required in order for the veterinarian to complete a report of the professional services rendered.

(d) Any expense or cost incidental to professional services rendered at a market, along with other lawful charges, may be withheld or deducted by the marketing agency from the consignor's gross proceeds of sale. In such case, when accounting to the consignor of animals, the marketing agency shall clearly show the amount withheld or deducted and the reason for which such deduction was made.

~~(e) It shall be the duty of every person licensed by the state to operate a market in this state to compile and file with the state veterinarian a complete and accurate report of all cattle that have been identified (tagged) at his or her place of business in connection with the market cattle test program currently being conducted by state federal regulatory agencies. Such report shall be prepared by the licensee on a form provided for this purpose without charge by the regulatory agencies. The completed forms shall be forwarded by the dealer to the state veterinarian.~~

~~(f)~~ (e) Unless specifically stated otherwise, the dealer is responsible for sending all prepared and completed forms that are required to be forwarded to the office of the state veterinarian by this rule or otherwise within ten (10) days following the date of the event requiring the form.

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 7-3.5-14](#); filed Nov 20, 1997, 2:45 p.m.: 21 IR 1291; errata filed Dec 5, 1997, 9:15 a.m.: 21 IR 1349; errata filed Mar 23, 1998, 10:05 a.m.: 21 IR 2990; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Jul 1, 2002, 1:28 p.m.: 25 IR 3741; readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: [20070516-IR-345070037RFA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 74. [345 IAC 7-5-1](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

#### **[345 IAC 7-5-1](#) Definitions**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17](#)

Sec. 1. The following definitions and the definitions in [IC 15-17-2](#) apply throughout this rule:

- (1) "Accredited veterinarian" means a veterinarian that is accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture under 9 CFR, Subchapter J.
- (2) "Approved official health certificate" or "approved certificate of veterinary inspection" means an official certificate of veterinary inspection that bears the endorsement or other approval of the chief livestock health official of the state of origin.
- (3) "Board" means the Indiana state board of animal health appointed under [IC 15-17-3](#).
- (4) "Certificate of veterinary inspection" or "CVI" means a form that meets the requirements for a certificate of veterinary inspection in [345 IAC 1-1.5](#).
- (5) "Equine infectious anemia" or "EIA" means an acute or chronic disease of Equidae, characterized by the following:
  - (A) Intermittent fever.
  - (B) Depression.
  - (C) Progressive weakness.
  - (D) Loss of weight.
  - (E) Edema.
  - (F) Progressive or transitory anemia.

- (6) "Equine infectious anemia test" has the meaning set forth in [345 IAC 6-1.1-1](#).
- (7) "Exhibition" means a fair, show, or competition of limited duration that congregates animals from multiple sources on a premises.
- ~~(8) "Horse race" means a contest of speed among horses on a track.~~
- (9) **(8)** "National Poultry Improvement Plan" or "NPPI" means the National Poultry Improvement Plan and Auxiliary Provisions adopted by the board in [345 IAC 4-4-1](#).
- ~~(10) "Official ear tag" means an identification ear tag approved by the state veterinarian and conforming to the alphanumeric, security, and design requirements set by the state veterinarian.~~
- ~~(11) (9) "Quarantine" means an order restricting the movement of animals into or out of, or both, a premises.~~
- ~~(12) (10) "State 4-H department" means the branch of the Cooperative Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) that is responsible for administering the state 4-H programs.~~
- ~~(13) (11) "State veterinarian" means the state veterinarian appointed under [IC 15-17-4](#) and authorized agents.~~

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 77-2, Title I; filed Jul 21, 1978, 2:30 p.m.: 1 IR 567; filed May 2, 1983, 10:03 a.m.: 6 IR 1035; filed May 21, 1984, 3:20 p.m.: 7 IR 1714; filed Feb 15, 1985, 9:05 a.m.: 8 IR 790; filed Jan 8, 1986, 2:54 p.m.: 9 IR 997; filed Dec 2, 1994, 3:50 p.m.: 18 IR 859; filed Oct 11, 1996, 2:00 p.m.: 20 IR 750; errata filed Jan 2, 1997, 4:00 p.m.: 20 IR 1124; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Dec 19, 2002, 12:00 p.m.: 26 IR 1535; filed Sep 29, 2006, 8:56 a.m.: [20061025-IR-345050315FRA](#); readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: [20070516-IR-345070037RFA](#); errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: [20081022-IR-345080767ACA](#); filed Jun 16, 2011, 8:48 a.m.: [20110713-IR-345100790FRA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 75. [345 IAC 7-5-2.5](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 7-5-2.5](#) Animal health documentation**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17-3](#); [IC 15-17-15-9](#)

Sec. 2.5. (a) A person moving animals ~~into the state for~~ **to an** exhibition must comply with the requirements in [345 IAC 1-3](#) and this rule.

(b) If a test, vaccination, inspection, or other procedure is required under this title to exhibit an animal, written record of the test, vaccination, inspection, or procedure must accompany the animal while on the exhibition premises. The written record must include the following:

- (1) The official identification of each animal as required under section 9 of this rule.
- (2) The age and sex of each animal.
- (3) The test, vaccination, inspection, or procedure conducted on each animal including any applicable results.
- (4) The name and address of the exhibitor.
- (5) The name, address, and veterinary license code of the veterinarian performing the test, vaccination, inspection, or procedure.

(c) Records of tests, vaccinations, inspections, and procedures required for exhibition animals must be presented to board personnel upon request.

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 7-5-2.5](#); filed May 24, 1988, 9:45 a.m.: 11 IR 3537; filed Jun 18, 1990, 2:49 p.m.: 13 IR 1990; filed Dec 2, 1994, 3:50 p.m.: 18 IR 860; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Dec 19, 2002, 12:00 p.m.: 26 IR 1536; filed Sep 29, 2006, 8:56 a.m.: [20061025-IR-345050315FRA](#); readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: [20070516-IR-345070037RFA](#); filed Jun 16, 2011, 8:48 a.m.: [20110713-IR-345100790FRA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))*

SECTION 76. [345 IAC 7-5-9](#) IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**[345 IAC 7-5-9](#) Identification and description**

**Authority:** [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

**Affected:** [IC 15-17](#)

Sec. 9. ~~(a) Before delivering an animal to an exhibition, a person exhibiting any member of the following~~

animal families must permanently, individually, and uniquely identify each ~~the~~ animal utilizing one (1) of the methods of identification described in this section: **under the requirements for movement of that species in 345 IAC 1-3.**

(1) Bovidae, such as the following:

- (A) Cattle.
- (B) Sheep.
- (C) Goats.
- (D) Buffalo.

(2) Equidae, if the animal originates from outside the state.

(3) Suidae, such as domestic and feral swine.

(4) Cervidae, such as the following:

- (A) Deer.
- (B) Elk.

(5) Camelidae, such as the following:

- (A) Camels.
- (B) Llamas.
- (C) Alpacas.

(b) One (1) of the following methods of identification shall be used for animals not specifically addressed in subsection (c):

- (1) An ear tag.
- (2) A tattoo.
- (3) A standard ear notch.
- (4) An individual brand.
- (5) A breed registration number.

(c) The following methods of identification shall be used to identify animals of the respective listed species for exhibition:

(1) Domestic swine must be identified utilizing a standard ear notch system approved by the state veterinarian, except that swine that are to be exhibited as part of an Indiana 4-H swine exhibition may use a plastic tag approved by the Indiana state 4-H department. The tag shall consist of the following two (2) parts:

- (A) The male part imprinted with a permanent identification number.
- (B) The female part imprinted with a coded number or letters that identify the county of the 4-H member's residence.

(2) Cattle must be identified using one (1) of the following methods of identification:

- (A) An official ear tag.
- (B) A tattoo.
- (C) An individual brand.
- (D) A registration number if accompanied by registration papers.

However, Indiana steers may be identified using any type of individual ear tag, including plastic tags.

(3) Sheep must be identified using one (1) of the following methods of identification:

- (A) A tattoo.
- (B) A standard ear notch.
- (C) An ear tag.
- (D) A breed association ear tag.

(4) Goats must be identified using one (1) of the following methods of identification:

- (A) A tattoo.
- (B) A standard ear notch.
- (C) An ear tag.
- (D) A breed association ear tag.

(5) Horses and other equine must be identified using one (1) of the following methods of identification:

- (A) A lip tattoo.
- (B) An individual brand.
- (C) A registration number if accompanied by registration papers.
- (D) A descriptive marking with the animal's name.

(6) Cervidae must be identified using one (1) of the following methods of identification:

- (A) An ear tag.
- (B) A tattoo.
- (C) Other identification approved by the state veterinarian.

*(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 77-2, Title II, Sec 8; filed Jul 21, 1978, 2:30 p.m.: 1 IR 567; filed May*

2, 1983, 10:03 a.m.: 6 IR 1036; filed May 21, 1984, 3:20 p.m.: 7 IR 1714; filed Feb 15, 1985, 9:05 a.m.: 8 IR 792; filed Jan 8, 1986, 2:54 p.m.: 9 IR 998; filed Dec 2, 1994, 3:50 p.m.: 18 IR 860; filed Dec 23, 1998, 4:37 p.m.: 22 IR 1476; errata filed Mar 31, 1999, 9:37 a.m.: 22 IR 2534; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Dec 19, 2002, 12:00 p.m.: 26 IR 1538; readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: [20070516-IR-345070037RFA](#); filed Dec 18, 2007, 3:45 p.m.: [20080116-IR-345070295FRA](#); readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: [20130904-IR-345130236RFA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#))

SECTION 77. THE FOLLOWING ARE REPEALED: [345 IAC 1-2.6-2](#); [345 IAC 1-3-3](#); [345 IAC 1-3-7](#); [345 IAC 1-3-12](#); [345 IAC 1-3-13](#); [345 IAC 1-3-14](#); [345 IAC 1-3-15](#); [345 IAC 1-3-25](#); [345 IAC 1-3-30](#); [345 IAC 2-6-6](#); [345 IAC 2-7-2.5](#); [345 IAC 3-4-4.5](#); [345 IAC 3-5.1-3](#); [345 IAC 3-5.1-3.5](#); [345 IAC 7-5-24](#); [345 IAC 7-5-25.5](#); [345 IAC 7-5-28](#).

LSA Document #14-57(F)

Notice of Intent: [20140219-IR-345140057NIA](#)

Proposed Rule: [20140618-IR-345140057PRA](#)

Hearing Held: July 10, 2014

Approved by Attorney General: August 18, 2014

Approved by Governor: August 22, 2014

Filed with Publisher: August 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.

Documents Incorporated by Reference: 9 CFR 88.4, 9 CFR 145, 9 CFR 146, 9 CFR 147, and 9 CFR Part 55 Subpart B

Small Business Regulatory Coordinator: Sarah Simpson, Director of Legal Affairs, Licensing, and Enforcement, Indiana State Board of Animal Health, Discovery Hall, Suite 100, 1202 East 38th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46205, (317) 544-2410, [sasimpson@boah.in.gov](mailto:sasimpson@boah.in.gov)

Posted: 09/17/2014 by Legislative Services Agency

An [html](#) version of this document.